The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Sam Brown,

Late of the firm of Brown & Prior, and the original maker of the "Sam Brown Shirt," is now located at

Room No. 6 McVicker's Theatre,

With every facility for the manufacturing of

SHIRTS,

COLLARS, CUFFS,

AND

CUT UNDERWEAR.

Also, Monograms designed and embroidered in fine linen and silk.

Mr. Brown will be pleased to receive his old friends and patrons, also the general public, believing they will find it to their advantage to place their orders with him.

Chicago, Feb. 6th, 1884.

BAD SMELLS

Sewer Gas, etc.,

Anywhere about the house, quickly and effectually corrected by the use of the

GERMICIDE.

Give us some test cases.

The Germicide Co. of Ill., 305 Wabash-av.

FISCHER

Pianos are the standard of excellence among instruments of their class. Upwards of 56,000 made and sold during the 44 years of the firm's existence.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Over 20 years of the most extensive experience of any house in America enables

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

TO PRODUCE

SHIRTS,

Embracing the merits of elegance, comfort, and durability, to a degree unsurpassed if ever equaled. Over 200,000 orders have been made, any of which can be duplicated without remeasuring.

SPRING STYLES FANCY SHIRTINGS NOW READY.

OWNERS OF VACANT LOTS

On Wabash-av. between Van Buren-st. and Hubbard-court.

We desire to receive propositions from the owners of vacant lots to erect for us a suitable building for a Carriage Repository to be from 55 to 60 feet front. Will lease for a term of years or by the year. Address

THE JAS. CUNNINGHAM, SON & CO., 218 Wabash-av.

Office of Adolph Bernheimer & Co.,

IN LIQUIDATION,

31 & 33 White-st., New York.

The stock of the above late firm having been purchased by Jacob S. Bernheimer, he has associated with him his brother, Mayer S. Bernheimer, and will continue the business at the old stand, corner Church and White-sts., under the firm name of

JACOB S. BERNHEIMER & BRO.

New York, Feb. 2d, 1884.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 13 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. I. Land & Building Co.

To Consumers of Coal.

Attention is called to the COAL ECONOMIZER and GAS AND SOOT CONSUMER, now being presented to the public at Office, 156 La Salle-st. Factory 82 Market-st. JACOB HIRSCH, Manufacturer for State of Illinois.

FOR RENT.

Store for rent and engine with boiler for sale. Inquire on the premises, 17 and 19 River-st.

E. B. MILLAR & CO.

TEETH $6 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. *DRS. McCHESNEY,* Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

CELLULOID COLLARS AND CUFFS.—Beauty, Neatness, and Economy. Require no laundrying. Retain shape and finish through months of wear in any climate. Illustrated Fashion Plates of new styles and prices. By mail on application. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our

Household Goods & Crockery

From 210 State-st. to our basement,

218 & 220 State-st.

We offer this week DECIDED BARGAINS in

Laces and Embroideries

And have made corresponding reductions in all our other departments,

"THE FAMOUS,"

Cor. State & Quincy-sts.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

TAILORS.

SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS

Are being daily received. Styles for the season prepared.

163 and 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

THE DOMINION.

A Large Attendance and Good Sport at the Montreal Carnival—The Mousseau Case.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Mayor having appointed this as a civic holiday caused the citizens to turn out en masse to take part in the carnival, and the streets were alive with people on amusement bent. At every turn ladies and gentlemen dressed in blanket costumes of all colors were met hurrying either to the tobogganing slide, the skating-rinks, or to some of the other sporting rendezvous. The city was thronged with thousands of additional visitors, who arrived last night and this morning by trains from all parts, and especially from the United States. "The Americans are still coming!" was the cry at the depots, and certainly they were fully half the voyageurs. Western Canadians were also in full force, and crowded all the trains that arrived.

The amusements of the day commenced as early as 9 a. m. The curling bonspiel at the various rinks on the banks of the canal were continued with spirit. The scenes at the rinks were lively, but near the close of the bonspiel the excitement and enthusiasm became intense. The Hockey tournament was continued on the ice in McGill College Park, and some exciting but occasionally rough play was witnessed.

At midday the Governor-General and Marchioness of Lansdowne held a reception in the ladies' parlor of the Windsor, at which there was an incessant flow of ladies and gentlemen. The time occupied in receiving was two hours.

By 2 o'clock, just prior to the start of the grand sleighing parade, Dominion Square and all of the streets leading out of it presented a splendid scene. All available space in the neighborhood of the Windsor Hotel was filled with vehicles. At half-past 2 o'clock the monster procession was in progress. The route taken was via Dorchester street, Beaver Hall Hill, St. James, Notre Dame, St. Denis, Sherbrooke, and Guy, streets back to Dominion Square. In the vicinity of Dominion Square the procession could scarcely force its way through the crowds. The roads were heavy and the snow-storm blinding. The display of horses and vehicles surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Canada.

The Governor-General's turnout, which headed the procession, was a four-in-hand, the horses being beautifully matched bays exhibiting great spirit. The sleigh was a massive concern of the old style, the body painted in black and bearing his Excellency's arm on the sides of the box, and the runners painted a bright red. This equipage, with a beautiful set of black-bear robes and his Excellency's London coachman and groom in a magnificent winter livery, presented an imposing appearance.

At 4 p. m. the rendezvous where multitudes collected was the Lansdowne tobogganing slide on the slope of Mount Royal. The votaries of this sport were in masquerade dress. Lord Lansdowne made two descents, and seemed delighted with his experience. Canadian ladies are easily known by the confidence with which they take their places on the cushioned board and are sent spinning down the incline. With American belles, however, it is different. They peep down the shoot with tremulous emotion. At last one ventures, then another, and the intoxicating sport once experienced there is no more hesitation or coaxing.

At 8 p. m. thousands of citizens and strangers had taken up their station around Dominion Square. It looked as if the 20,000 visitors who landed here by rail since Saturday last were added to the whole population of the city. The attraction was the illumination of the ice palace and an attack upon its military defenders inside by 1,500 members of snow-shoe clubs in their bright costumes from all parts of the province, who carried torches and fireworks. The grand square was lighted by electricity. The opening attack by the large army of snow-shoers, who were massed in front, was a beautiful sight. For nearly an hour the fireworks of all kinds and colors played upon the building. There were Bengal lights, rockets, Roman candles, jasmine fire, etc. The defenders from within were making their batteries resound while firing from the battlements above. The Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne had an excellent view from the windows of the Windsor Hotel. After the capitulation, the snow-shoe brigade, torches in hand and with bands playing, marched by a serpentine road to the top of Mt. Royal and back again. Their ascent was easily seen from below, and was a very striking and picturesque feature of the display.

EX-PREMIER MOUSSEAU'S CASE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—In Commons today Mr. Laurier, member of the late Mackenzie Government, moved for a copy of the petition contesting the election of the Hon. J. A. Mousseau, late Premier of Quebec; also the correspondence relating to his appointment to a Superior Court Judgeship in that province. Laurier said the facts in connection with this matter prove the Government to be worthy of censure. It is a matter of notoriety that Mousseau stood charged before the courts with personal bribery and corruption in the late Jacques Cartier election, and it is not unlikely that he will be called down from the bench to answer for breaking the laws which he was appointed to administer. The Government should have insisted on Mousseau clearing his character before appointing him to a position of such importance. Ouimet, of Laval, and Langevin, Minister of Public Works, replied, defending Mousseau and claiming the evidence before the courts did not bear out Laurier's contention. The motion was voted down by the Government.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A bill was introduced in the Connecticut Legislature today extending the law regulating savings banks so as to permit them hereafter to invest in State bonds of Minnesota, bonds of the Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and first mortgage bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad and its leased lines. A similar bill was offered in the last Legislature, but there is now a more liberal feeling, due to a knowledge of the difficulties under which savings banks labor in finding profitable investments.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

The Money King Disclaims a Desire to Gobble Up the Lackawanna,

And Incidentally Gets in a Good Word for the Stocks of His System.

A Slap at Wicked Railroad-Men—The Recent Rock Island Changes—The Public.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—William H. Vanderbilt was this evening asked about the truth of a dispatch from Philadelphia, denied at the office of the railroad involved, that he had been buying Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad stock, and had at length secured control of the road, with the object of merging it with the Reading and New Jersey Central system, and thus forming the greatest coal combination in the country. "Well," replied Mr. Vanderbilt, with a quiet smile as his eyes twinkled, "that is news to me. I have not sought control of the road."

"The dispatch says that if this is not so, the belief is that some sort of arrangement is to be made by the other roads with the Lackawana."

"This is something I know nothing about."

THE ROCK ISLAND.

"You doubtless saw the announcement that R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island Road, had given the required thirty days' notice of withdrawal from the Northwestern Traffic Association."

"Yes, and I do not see that any reason is given for it. I look upon that step as a bear move. I was surprised that Hugh Riddle was displaced from the Presidency of the Rock Island Road to make room for Cable. The change was without the knowledge of the largest stockholders, and was entirely within the management. I am the largest stockholder in the road, and I certainly knew nothing about it. No road has a better man at its head than Mr. Riddle. It is, I suppose, from his extreme modesty, which I know to be a characteristic of his, that he has not stated the reasons of his going out. Mr. Riddle would not do things that other persons would. In him railroad-men had the highest confidence. I never heard of any one connected with an opposition line saying anything against him. Judging from what I heard during the railroad troubles in the Northwest a year ago Mr. Cable and H. H. Porter of the Omaha Road were determined to try to make properties in the Northwest worthless. Speaking of the Rock Island's withdrawal, I think the other roads will protect themselves. I think I can say that the Northwestern Road's course will be consistent, and the stockholders will be the judges of the Rock Island's action."

STOCKS.

"Some importance has been attached to the meeting tomorrow of the managers of the trunk-lines and their Western connections. How do you look on the situation?"

"There is going to be no trouble."

"How do you regard the upward movement in stocks?"

"It is going to last. There is no reason for their going down as low as they have. See how plentiful money is. There is more of it than you can shake a stick at. The stocks are not in Wall street now. The amount there is less than people have any idea of. When people come to look for three or four stocks they will not find them in Wall street. You have no conception how stocks are distributed. Take, for instance, the New York Central Railroad. It has 9,300 stockholders, a very large number of whom have from fifty to 200 shares. I have the same stock I held two years ago, and I am going to keep it. My money is in a few things and not in 400 or 500. Now, for the last two weeks I have been buying. Who ever heard of such a thing as Lake Shore going down to 94 and 95? It is not only paying 8 per cent, but is earning it. Look at Northwestern and see what it has got in its treasury. It earned its last dividend for the year in five months. Is the New York Central worth any less now than when it was selling at 155? It was earning 8 per cent then and is earning 8 now. Government bonds are selling at 125. They are not worth as much as New York Central stock. I will explain. In a year or two we may have no Government. We must have railroads. What is the Government but a unanimity of sentiment? The Government pays only 4 per cent on its bonds. The New York Central pays 8 on its stocks. If the Government should not live, although I expect it will, it would make no difference with the railroads. They would continue to be operated. I do not speak of the New York Central alone, but simply use it as an illustration. The railroads have become so important that they are part of the people themselves. Look at some stocks that are not quoted at all. Take the Boston & Albany, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Harlem. They are unchanged. Few shares may be offered in a month. If Tom does not want the ten shares Dick does. Suppose a person moves to some point on the New York Central and sees the trains go by day after day. He will take as much interest in it as in his cow or his horse, and I'll guarantee that he'll say that the road is making money. He will want to have some of its securities. If he were to see a road in the hands of a lot of thieves who were going to run away with what was put in it he would want to have nothing to do with it. There are some roads of that kind in this country."

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

"Do you think public confidence is returning?"

"I think things have taken a different aspect from what they were two weeks ago. Confidence I believe to be restored. People can come here to buy securities and then go home and feel secure. They are not afraid. Men told me that they sold their Governments and put the money in the bank. I asked them if they were not afraid of the banks. That will show you the condition things were in. The bears now are hard put to it. They have been scaring people, but their doom is sealed. Brokers tell me that they are getting orders from the country. It is better to see stocks going up one and two points a week than jumping up five or ten and then dropping back as suddenly. It is the steady advance which restores confidence, and that is half accomplished now. Every day creates a better feeling."

"Then you regard the outlook as promising?"

"My opinion is that from this time on all good stocks will have the confidence of the public generally. There may be temporary exceptions to this, but as a rule it will prevail. Perhaps, after all, the unsteady feeling that has existed for the last few months has been a good thing. Conservatism is always a favorit maxim. People have stood by and seen values go down. The losses have to a great extent fallen where they could be endured, and people are beginning to see that there is no danger in investing their means at the low prices at present prevailing for all kinds of property. Thoughtful men always look at these things, and one by one come to conclusions which all finally reach."

A BURGLAR KILLED.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Last night Tobias Stauffer, the owner of a cigar factory, heard a noise as if some one were trying to force open the shutter. Then an effort was made to open the door with a key. Mr. Stauffer opened the door and poked out a gun, thinking it would frighten the thieves away. The gun was seized by one of the burglars and a scuffle ensued, during which the gun was discharged, and the contents entered the right side of the burglar, killing him instantly. He was a stranger in the neighborhood. The body will be kept a few days for identification. The Coroner's jury found that the death was accidental.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

LA PAZ, Mex., Feb. 6.—Capt. Caleb, an American subject, thrown into jail a year ago on a false charge of smuggling, is in failing health from ill-treatment. He has repeatedly but unsuccessfully tried to bring his case to the attention of our Government.

VERDICTS ON THE RENDVILLE TRAGEDIES.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At Rendville, O., the scene of Monday's murder and lynching, a Coroner's inquest was held over the bodies of Hickey and Clifford today. Clifford's wife testified that she recognized Hickey as one of the murderers, but the verdicts were that Hickey came to his death by the hands of an unknown mob and that Clifford was killed by unknown persons. Later information shows that it was not a son of Richard Hickey, but a brother of Mrs. Hickey, named Joe Reddy, who was arrested along with Hickey for the assasination of Peter Clifford. Reddy denied his guilt and pleaded so piteously for his life that the rope was taken from around his neck and he was turned over to the officers of the law. During the excitement of the hanging of Hickey Reddy made his escape. Michael Glenn, who, with his mother, Mrs. Hickey, is now in the county-jail, is a son by a former husband. Reddy is only a few months from Ireland and has a very bad reputation. Many think it probable that he fired the shot that killed Clifford.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

An Illinois Central Train Thrown Down an Embankment—Five Negroes Killed by a Collision.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central freight train No. 12, going west, and due here at noon, ran off the track a mile and a half this side of Apple River at about 10 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of twenty-one loaded cars and two empty ones. The accident was caused by a broken rail, and occurred at a point where the track is laid upon an embankment sixty feet above the level of the ground. Ten cars plunged down the bank into the ravine, including a coach in which were some fifteen or sixteen passengers. The Conductor's caboose and eight box-cars loaded with horses, cattle, furniture, and other household goods also went over.

THE VICTIMS.

The following is a list of the injured:

Jerry Gordon, conductor, badly bruised in back and injured internally.

John Peters, of Rutland, Ill., head cut and bruised about the chest.

William Hupprich, of Rutland, cut on hand and face.

Thomas E. Smiller, of Rutland, severely injured about head and wrists and cut on the back of the head.

William Rebholz, of Iroquois County, Illinois, cut on the forehead and nose broken.

George A. Fuoss, of Iroquois County, cut severely on head and left arm broken.

A. Fairfax, brakeman, arm and side severely bruised.

The wreck was the most complete one ever seen on this end of the road. Five of the box-cars and the caboose were literally smashed to pieces, and dead horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, furniture, etc., were piled together in a promiscuous mass.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Conductor Gordon had his foot caught in a car which took fire, but was soon extinguished. Gordon was then released from his perilous position, the men using axes to cut him clear.

Several ladies were in the passenger coach, including Mrs. Bayne, wife of the Hon. James Bayne, of Warren. The ladies escaped without a scratch. It is the opinion of physicians that no one was fatally injured. The wounded ones are at Apple River, receiving the best attention.

FIVE NEGROES KILLED.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Today at 10:40 the construction-train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway collided with a freight-train and killed five men and badly injured thirteen more. All were negroes, most of them from Virginia, and employed on the construction-train. The Superintendent of the road sent a special train with the Medical Superintendent, who will bring all injured to the hospital. The dead will be sent to their homes in Virginia.

FOURTEEN MEN WOUNDED, ONE FATALLY.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Feb. 6.—A construction train on the L., N. O. & T. Railroad, carrying a large force of laborers, had eight flat cars overturned. Fourteen men were wounded, one fatally and three dangerously.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Rev. Thomas Ralph Austin, of Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Thomas Ralph Austin, D. D., LL. D., died at his residence in this city last night at 9 o'clock, aged 73 years and 7 months.

[Dr. Austin was born in London, England, June 16, 1810. He began school at Bath, then he attended school at Cambridge, and finally graduated with highest honors at Oxford. The ministry was his chosen profession, being ordained in England. He came to America in 1833, but soon returned to Europe and entered one of the finest medical colleges in that country. After years of study he again embarked for this country and located in Indiana, where he became one of her most highly-honored and distinguished citizens. During the War Dr. Austin was commissioned Surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, but was detached from his regiment in February, 1862, and as Acting Medical Director created the hospitals at Paducah, Ky., and Bolivar and Dunlap Springs, Tenn. After the War he entered the ministry, and filled pulpits at Terre Haute and Jeffersonville, but disease contracted in the army incapacitated him from duty, and he removed to his farm near Olney, Ill. While at Olney his residence was burned, and he lost one of the finest Masonic libraries in the United States, valued at $10,000. Dr. Austin was one of the prominent Masons of the United States. He was elected Grand Master for Masons of Indiana in May, 1861. He was raised to the thirty-third degree, the highest in Masonry, May 2, 1867, and was made active member for Indiana May 16, 1867. This place of honor he resigned Sept 26, 1883, on account of ill-health. He was greatly admired and beloved by all the fraternity. He was the father of fourteen children, his second wife and twelve children surviving him. He occupied the pulpit of the St. James Episcopal Church in Vincennes for ten years. Years ago Dr. Austin and Robert Morris, the distinguished savant, entered into an agreement whereby the one was to officiate at the funeral of the other, circumstances permitting, and Dr. Morris, who is now in Chicago, has been informed by telegraph of the death of his friend. The Masonic bodies of Vincennes will take charge of the funeral, which will be held at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock a. m. today. The remains will be taken to New Albany for interment.]

Emil Jaeger.

Mr. Emil Jaeger, the managing partner of the firm of F. & E. Jaeger & Co., wholesale dealers in crockery and glassware at No. 73 Wabash avenue, died Tuesday evening at his residence, No. 278 Ohio street. About two weeks before his death he met with a serious accident in attempting to descend the stairs at Rush street bridge. He fell some distance down the icy stairs and broke his leg below the knee. For the first week after the accident no fears were entertained as to his recovery, but a sudden attack of pneumonia, together with the fever resulting from his injury, caused his death.

Moses Crane Culver.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Hon. Moses Crane Culver died suddenly late this afternoon.

[Mr. Culver was prominent in local and State politics, and served the Republicans in the State Senate two terms, ending in 1866.]

Edward Tabor, of Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 6.—Edward Tabor, one of the proprietors of the Evansville *Journal*, died this morning of consumption at Cuthbert, Ga., on his way home.

HARRY E. PACKER'S WILL.

What Disposition the Dead Millionaire Made of His Property.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A private telegram from Mauch Chunk gives the substance of the will of the late Harry E. Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He exercises the power of appointment under the will of his father, which, since the death of his brother Robert, gave him the right to dispose by will of about one-quarter of the income of the estate of his father, which is valued at from six to eight millions of dollars. After certain private bequests he gives his wife the whole of his property during her life. Upon her decease twenty twenty-thirds of it goes to the Lehigh University and the other three twenty-thirds to St. Luke's Hospital. He appoints his wife, Mary Augusta Lockart, and his friends Elisha P. Wilbur and Dr. Robert A. Lamberton his executors. The will contains nothing else of public interest.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A Great Concourse of People Attends the Funeral of the Famous Orator.

The Remains Taken to Faneuil Hall and There Viewed by the Multitude.

No Formal Ceremonies at the Grave—Result of the Post-Mortem Examination.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The simple funeral of Wendell Phillips attracted great crowds of people today. There were no eulogies, no elaboraate ceremonial, no long-drawn-out parade. Only the character of the audience which gathered in the old Hollis Street Church marked the importance of the occasion. The exercises in the church began at 11 o'clock and ended at a quarter before 12. The Rev. Samuel Longfellow, of Cambridge, conducted the Scripture reading and offered the first prayer. Then a funeral hymn was sung, and the Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, delivered another eloquent prayer and pronounced the benediction. The pall-bearers took up the casket, the procession was formed, and the body of the orator was borne to Faneuil Hall, where it was exposed for the time to the view of the people.

THE SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The audience in the church was in many respects remarkable. The gallery was crowded with ladies, and a crowd stood outside the entrance to catch a glimpse of the body when it was borne out. The body of the church was reserved for those holding tickets. There were the representatives of the State and city and of several less public organizations, the leaders of the anti-slavery movement (such of them as remained), and a large number of the colored people, whose special day of mourning it seemed to be. There were also the well-known representatives of those agitations to which Wendell Phillips gave some of the efforts of his later years, and the cause of temperance and of the enfranchisement of women were not forgotten in the funeral prayers.

Others in the church were Gov. Robinson, Adjutant-General Dalton, Mayor Martin, the Board of Aldermen in a body, fifty members of the Common Council, Dr. H. S. Bowditch, Miss Anna Whitney, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Miss A. W. May, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, T. W. Higginson, Eliziur Wright, Mrs. J. D. Fields, Epos Dinwell, ex-Mayors Green and Palmer, Judge Russell, Miss Alcott, Col. H. Lee, Robert T. Paine Jr., Henry L. Pierce, Susan B. Anthony, Fred Douglass, three nephews of the deceased, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., and John Holmes.

From 11 o'clock in the forenoon till late in the afternoon Faneuil Hall Square was thronged with great crowds of people, and during three hours and a half, from half-past 12 to 4 o'clock, they filed in an unbroken procession through the hall by the coffin, and looked for the last time upon the face which for so many years has been so familiar in Boston streets. The escort was a small company of colored militia and Grand Army men, who marched without even the tap of a drum, and the plain, bare walls of the historic hall bore no funeral trappings.

AT FANEUIL HALL.

The cortége arrived at Faneuil Hall at about a quarter-past 12 o'clock. The casket, covered with black cloth, was carried into the hall and placed in front of the platform. The lid was removed, and a few relatives and more intimate friends were permitted for a while to gaze undisturbed upon the loved features. They were very natural, peaceful, and quiet in death. The lips were parted slightly, almost as if by a smile, and there was a touch of color on the cheeks. The burial-robe was white, and the arms were folded across the breast. A guard of honor, one colored soldier stationed at the head of the casket and another at the foot, was placed, the rest of the company stacked arms at the side of the hall, and, with the policemen, took their assigned positions. The public was then admitted. The people entered by the left-hand door and proceeded to the front of the hall, where they were divided into two lines by direction of the officers and soldiers and passed on each side of the casket. They were kept steadily moving. The exigencies of the time required that no halt should be made, for thousands were waiting outside, and the command of the officers stationed close by the casket to move on, enforced by a touch upon the shoulder, kept those who were disposed to stop for a prolonged look from indulging the wish. Passing the casket the people went back across the hall and out of the right-hand door.

Such an assembly is rarely seen. It was representative of the whole community. Butchers in their white frocks, laboring-men with the marks of toil upon them, professional and business-men, women in rich attire, and the poorly-clad from the humble walk of life, mingled together. Parents brought their young children, and boys and girls of varying ages walked decorously by. Many colored men and women were in the procession, and there were very many women, some of them aged, who were evidently foreign born. These classes were the most demonstrative in their grief. Often their eyes were filled with tears, and they murmured blessings upon the dead, over whom they longed to remain and weep, but the pressing crowds and the officers' commands hurried them on. A small company of prominent men and women gathered upon the platform, from which they could gaze longer upon the remains, and also catch the inspiration of the scene.

THOSE PRESENT.

Among them early in the afternoon was Frederick Douglass and his wife. As Mr. Douglass passed the casket he was affected to tears, and, bowing his head close to the corpse, spoke in audible words. To a friend upon the platform, as he stood watching the throng, he said: "I came here not only to see the remains of my dear friend, but I wanted to see his theory, which shows the wonderful hold he had upon the community in which he lived so long. It is a wonderful tribute."

Joseph Cook came in soon after 2 o'clock, and passed through the hall in his place in the line. He was invited to the platform, and sat there for some time a quiet spectator of the scene. Phœbe Couzins, Susan B. Anthony, Edward M. Davis, Henry L. Pierce, Edward L. Pierce, George S. Burleigh, Samuel E. Sewell, ex-Gov. Rice, Dr. Green, and ex-Mayor Palmer were also upon the platform. Promptly at 4 o'clock the entrance of the people was stopped, leaving thousands still desiring to be admitted. It is estimated that about 15,000 had viewed the remains. The hall was quickly cleared, except of those whose duty and privilege it was to follow Mr. Phillips to the tomb. But before the casket was closed a plaster cast of the well-known face was taken by Mr. Garey. The result was successful, a careful inspection of the cast showing it to be unusually accurate, both in general outline and detail.

AT THE GRAVE.

If the multitude gathered about the old Granary burying-ground was less great than in Faneuil Hall Square, the narrower limits of Tremont street will serve as explanation. Here there was rather more crowding and confusion, and this, taken with the noise of passing cars and carriages, made the scene, naturally solemn, less impressive than might have been wished, and the utter silence of the burial scene added neither to the solemnity nor the impressiveness. At 5 o'clock the iron gates swung open to admit the mourners and closed again. Just at the right of the entrance is the tomb where Wendell Phillips' father and brothers are buried, and it was here that the dead orator was laid away with sorrowful tenderness by the few who stood within the Granary burying-ground. The Phillips tomb is in close proximity to the graves of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Crispus Attocks, the latter a colored victim of the Boston massacre, to whom Phillips often referred in his public speeches. It is understood this disposition of Mr. Phillips' body is only temporary, and it will soon be transferred to the burial-place of his wife's family in Milton, Mass.

Without, the larger crowd of mourners pressed close against the iron palings. There were no words spoken—no burial service. A single wreath of ivy and a full sheaf of wheat were laid on the casket. That was all. Darkness had come when the gates were opened, and the friends of the dead orator came out again, and the crowds on the streets quickly and noiselessly melted away. The full strain of business and of pleasure, for a moment interrupted, flowed again; but in that grim old burial-place of so many of Boston's famous dead the restless heart of one of the greatest of her sons was at peace forever.

THE POST-MORTEM.

A post-mortem examination of the body of Wendell Phillips showed disease of the heart, both of long standing and more recent date; the heart was extensively enlarged, and the blood-vessels supplying it were nearly obstructed by early disease. In one portion the wall was softened from lack of blood supply, and the nearly complete rupture of the organ was the result. The pericardium showed the result of recent inflammation. The aorta showed also extensive disease. The other organs were healthy. Death resulted from paralysis of the heart, due to the causes stated.

BILLY M'GLORY.

In Spite of All His Eloquence He Gets Six Months in the Penitentiary—Closing Scenes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Morality and immorality brought their ragged edges together very remarkably in our Court of General Sessions today. The former was impersonated by John B. Gibbs, who keeps a milk restaurant, and the latter by Billy McGlory, who quite notoriously keeps a beer-hall. McGlory was there because he had been convicted ostensibly of selling strong drink without a license, but essentially of owning the biggest and wickedest dance-house in America. Gibbs was there because, as President of the American Temperance Union, he believed McGlory's protestations of penitence, and had done his utmost to secure a suspension of sentence, in order that the convict might go on the platform as a temperance lecturer. The case had excited a great deal of public interest by reason of McGlory's long defiance of law, the protection which the police had boldly given to the place, and, more than anything else, his threats to expose his business relations with officials unless his promise of reformation was accepted as a reason for making his punishment very light. The court-room and its approaches were crowded an hour beforehand. McGlory's personality would have caused an instinctive clutching of watches and pocketbooks by their owners on his appearance in a chance crowd. He had the face of an ideal thief—sallow, scowling, and evil. He was neatly dressed, but not fashionably, except according to the peculiar styles affected by his class.

M'GLORY AND OTHERS ADDRESS THE COURT.

There was a brief argument of legal points by the lawyers, and then McGlory himself addressed the bench, which was occupied by Judge Cowing. The language was as follows:

"I didn't have no right for to think the stuff I sold was lager beer, nor that it was illegal. Me brewer made it special for me, and said there wasn't no alkerhol into it. I had the question once fetched to the Supreme Court, and they decided it wasn't nothin' agin the lor. I've got letters in me pocket from different brewers, offerin' for to make me a beer that, so they say, ain't intoxercatin'. If I'd a knowed that my beer was illegal I'd a stopped sellin' of it widout abein' fetched up here. I could a tumbled widout no fuss."

One of McGlory's counsel next made a speech, in which the American Eagle was made to "hover protectingly over this victim of unreasonable clamor."

To this the District-Attorney replied that there were seven more indictments against the prisoner, and what would be done with them depended largely on the penalty inflicted in the present case.

THE JUDGE'S REMARKS.

"Billy McGlory," said the Judge, "if one-half the things told of you are true I could not possibly give you a sentence that would make a martyr of you. It is fortunate for you that you do not stand before me convicted of the whole crime of keeping Armory Hall, but merely of selling beer in it unlicensed. I am to punish you only for the comparatively trivial offense. Still, I can properly take into consideration your horrible character. I have been compelled to hear, since your conviction, a great deal for and against you. There are some persons who would like to see you imprisoned for life, if not hanged, while others wish you to go clear."

At this point President Gibbs spoke up. He had prepared an appeal for clemency, and meant to deliver it before it should be too late.

McGlory started out of his sullen, hang-dog indifference at this diversion, and looked a little hopeful.

"Stop!" said his Honor, peremptorily. "I cannot permit you to interrupt me."

Mr. Gibbs was astounded and indignant. The Judge again addressed the prisoner.

SIX MONTHS.

"McGlory, I am going to give you what I conscientiously think you deserve. I shall not let you have the alternative of paying a fine. I sentence you to six months in the penitentiary."

McGlory bit his lip and muttered savagely as the court officers faced him about and started him for the rear of the room. Gibbs extended a sympathetic hand, but it was contemptuously disregarded. "Billy, we'll do all we can for you when you come out."

"Do you know what you can do right now, Gibbsy?" McGlory retorted; "you can go to the devil."

A DARK CHAPTER.

Elopement—Attempt to Murder—An Injured Husband—A Child Recovered.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The exposure of an elopement was made today in connection with an attempt by the despoiler of a household to murder the victim of his baseness. Last summer John Hoerlie purchased a saloon in this city, and, together with his presumed wife and child, occupied apartments overhead. About a week ago Hoerlie sold out, but continued to occupy his old apartments. This morning two strangers put in an appearance, and soon angry words were heard from his apartments, followed by a scuffle and the sudden retreat of one of the strangers down the stairway, his speed accelerated by a shot from Hoerlie's revolver, which failed of its aim. The stranger was John Groll, of New York City, the husband of the supposed Mrs. Hoerlie, and the father of the little girl, who is aged about 8 years.

According to Mr. Groll's story, he formerly kept a saloon and boarding-house in New York, and Hoerlie was a frequenter of his place. Last May Mrs. Groll sold two pieces of property, and with the proceeds started, as the husband supposed, for Germany, taking the child with her. Mr. Hoerlie disappeared about the same time. Not hearing from his wife Mr. Groll also crossed the ocean, but failed to find any trace of her and returned to New York. Last week, as he alleges, he received information which led him to this city, where he arrived this morning in company with a friend. His main object was to recover possession of the child, and in this it appears he was successful, for while Groll and Hoerlie were wrangling his friend coaxed the little one away and made for the depot, where they were joined in due time by Mr. Groll and took the first train eastward. Mr. Hoerlie has also disappeared.

CROP PROSPECTS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Reports come in thick and fast of damage to winter wheat by the recent variable weather. Similar reports, but more serious, come from sections of Northwestern Missouri and several points in Nebraska. Tuesday the weather was warm early, changing suddenly to below freezing, and tonight it is again growing cold with a strong north wind.

DEMONSTRATION BY UNPAID LABORERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Several hundred laborers, mostly Italians, not paid for work on the West Shore Road, went to East Buffalo today with crowbars and picks to destroy the company's bridges, trestles, and tracks. All the reserve police were sent to the scene and compelled them to desist.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Converse and the Wool Interest—Comment on the New Tariff Bill.

An Initial Victory Gained by the Friends of the Hennepin Canal Project.

The President's Reception to the Diplomats—The Cattle Plague—Land-Grant Roads.

THE TARIFF.

DUTY ON WOOL—THE MORRISON BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mr. Converse's courage, which oozed out so suddenly and completely last Monday, has begun to return, and he expresses a determination at the next opportunity to ask the House to suspend the rules and pass a bill restoring the old duty on wool. It seems that Mr. Converse is alarmed by the tone of the letters received from some of his constituents. He is also unhappy over the Morrison bill, which, he says, has destroyed every chance of success the Democrats had in Ohio. The proposition to put iron-ore on the free-list has also alarmed the Virginia Democrats. The Richmond *Despatch* is out today in a leading editorial attacking the bill for that reason. While Randolph Tucker says the bill meets his approval, every other Congressman from that State, Democratic as well as Readjuster, has expressed his opposition to it. They wish to save iron-ore.

There was a story today that Morrison intended to push his bill throu the committee next Tuesday, and report it immediately to the House. There is no probability, however, that he can do so if he tries. There is no previous question in committee, and not only have the Republican members a great many amendments to offer, but Abram S. Hewitt has many amendments, statistics, and suggestions. Ten thousand extra copies of the bill were ordered printed today, the demand having already exhausted the supply. The revenue reformers on the Democratic side are generally inclined to think they had better accept the measure as it stands, although they would be glad of an opportunity to vote for one more radical in its provisions.

OPPOSITION.

Mr. Morrison's object in securing such speedy action on his bill is to avoid the necessity of the endless hearings which the committee would have to give if the bill were open to general discussion. The representatives of the manufacturing interests are already beginning to arrive in the expectation that they will be given an opportunity to be heard in opposition. Mr. Morrison prefers that the opponents of the bill shall make their objections known upon the floor of the House. The time of the committee could well be occupied to the close of the session in hearing the protests of the disconcerted manufacturers. It is possible already to indicate in some measure the character of the opposition that is to be expected. The most determined is to come from the iron-ore people. The salt interest will be arrayed solidly against it, as well as the manufacturers of glass and pottery and of cotton and woolen goods. The lumbermen of Maine will also make a strenuous fight against the proposition that logs shall be free. On the other hand, the manufacturers of lumber in Michigan and Wisconsin will welcome that feature of the bill, and the wood schedule will undoubtedly receive their hearty support. The radical changes proposed in the chemical schedule will secure some Republican strength, although of course they will meet with the united opposition of Pennsylvania. Many Western Republicans are pleased with Mr. Morrison's recommendations as to drugs and chemicals, and believe that if enacted they would help to relieve the West from the exactions of the manufacturers' monopoly.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

A VICTORY IN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Hennepin Canal people won a decisive victory in the House Committee on Railways and Canals today. Mr. Murphy was ordered to report favorably the bill making an appropriation of $1,000,000 to begin work on the canal. The vote in the committee stood 8 to 2. The friends of the Maryland & Delaware Ship-Canal were rather displeased because their bill was not joined to the Hennepin measure, and some of them threaten to make trouble unless that shall hereafter be done. The two votes against the bill were cast by Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, who is chronically opposed to anything, and by Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, who has more affiliations with railroads than with waterways. Mr. Murphy is very enthusiastic about the vote of the committee, and expresses the opinion that the bill will pass the House.

The Mississippi River Convention will probably not report directly in favor of the Hennepin Canal. It will recommend east and west waterways, however, which the friends of Hennepin will interpret in their interest. The convention will probably recommend that the Upper Mississippi improvements be continued on the present plan, under the direction of the Engineer Corps, and that the river improvements below Cairo be continued under the supervision of the Mississippi River Commission.

SOCIETY.

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER TO THE DIPLOMATS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The second State dinner at the White House was given this evening, the diplomatic corps being the recipients of Executive hospitality. The East Room was decorated in the usual artistic way, finger, fan, and date palms being grouped at various points, and intermingled with foliage plants, prominent among which were the Sangre de Christo and Corazon de Jesu. The table was laid in the State dining-room as usual, which was blazing with the combined lights of the two great crystal chandeliers, the Venetian sconces, the candelabra, and the lamps of the floral bridge. The number of guests exceeded the length of the room, so the table was arranged as a double-headed T. The centre-piece was a floral bridge. At each end were "street-lamps," with glasses of crimson and blue set in gilded frames. Beyond were two floral ships, with hulls of red and white carnations, cordage of smilax, and furled sails of acacia bloom; a white rose was the helm of each, and the decks were radiant with roses. On the arms of the main table were ovals of bon silenes and mermets, and where the tables joined were floral pieces built of horns of plenty. The walls were lined with orange and azalea trees, and mounds of pink azaleas were ranged at intervals against the green background. The mantels were fringed with ferns and grasses from which sprung crimson and yellow tulips. The conserves and bonbons were again unique, among the latter being artists' easels with pictures mounted, horses of gold and silver harnessed with gossamer threads, jardiniers with plants in bloom, swans of silver floating on "syllabub seas," baskets of fruit, fairies in gilded coaches, and many other conceits.

The guests assembled with the promptness peculiar to foreigners, and at 8 o'clock the Marine Band gave its signal, "Hail to the Chief," and the President led the way to the dining-room with Mme. Preston, being followed by the other guests in the following order:

Mr. Preston, Mrs. McElroy; Secretary Frelinghuysen, the Countess Lewenhaupt; the Swedish Minister, Mrs. Frelinghuysen; the Portuguese Minister, Baroness de Fava; the Italian Minister, the Viscountess Das Nogueiras; the Belgian Minister, Miss West; the British Minister, Mme. Romero; the Chinese Minister, Mme. de Struve; the Austrian Minister, Mme. Godoy; the Mexican Minister, Mme. Dominguez; the Russian Minister, Mrs. Carter; the French Minister, Mme. Batres; the Chilian Minister, Mrs. Miller; the Argentine Minister, Mrs. Curtin; the German Minister, Miss Frelinghuysen; the Hawaiian Minister, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Jr.; the Guatemalian Minister, the Turkish Minister, the Spanish Minister, the Peruvian Minister, the Netherlands Minister, the Danish Minister, the Brazilian Chargé d' Affaires, the Venezuelan Minister, the Japanese Chargé d' Affaires, Senator Miller, Gov. Curtin, the Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Hamilton Fish Jr.

The three prettiest women at the table were the Countess Lewenhaupt, Miss West, and the Baroness de Fava. Had Mme. von Eisendecker been present there would have been a quartet. There were twenty-one courses. The wine list

included Chablis, Sherry, Hochheimer, Cos de tournel, Perrault & Co., Chambertin and Liqueurs, and the usual exquisit bouquets were laid at each lady's plate tied with ribbons of various tints. Mrs. McElroy's gown was a lavender satin, clouded with pointe, and together with the toilets of Mrs. Fish, Miss West, Mme. de Fava, and the Countess Lewenhaupt was worthy of special mention.

OTHER EVENTS.

The Cabinet receptions were unusually pleasant today, and Mrs. Carlisle's was the only parlor closed. She is quite sick. Mrs. Brewster wore a gown of claret velvet with a jupon of white satin and pearls about her neck. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Walker. Mrs. Lincoln wore a mourning toilet, and was assisted by her cousin, Miss Mitchell, Miss Edes, Miss Schenck, and Miss Irvin. Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Kinsley received alone. Both wore rich black gowns—Mrs. Chandler's composed entirely of black jetted lace over a corsage of old-gold satin; Mrs. Kinsley's black grosgrain, trimmed with black lace, and a corsage bouquet of magnificent carnations. Mrs. Gresham had a bevy of charming assistants, among them Miss Crozier, Miss Gresham, and the Misses Jones of Chicago. The two last-named are very attractive, the younger being a positive beauty. Her features are as regular as a cameo, and her fine dark coloring was thrown into relief by a garnet-velvet gown and a great knot of white tulips which she carried in her hand. Miss Gresham wore a pale-blue satin brocaded in tiny roses; Mrs. Gresham, a black satin; and the elder Miss Jones, a black silk with fine lace and a bouquet of magnificent red tulips. Mrs. Frelinghuysen was also assisted by a number of friends. She wore black silk and pointe lace. Miss Frelinghuysen wore copper-beech silk trimmed with steel fringes. Miss Lucy Frelinghuyson wore cardinal velvet; Miss Loring, black silk with pointe lace; Miss Stout, black velvet and lace; Mrs. Aulick Palmer, a crimson and cream satin striped gown over a jupon of white satin and lace.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The time of the House was occupied with the discussion of the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry. Among those who advocated the measure were Messrs. Cannon and Rowell, of Illinois, both of whom made effective speeches. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, opposed the plan on the ground that it was a violation of the reserved rights of the States. The Texas men also opposed the bill, believing that it threatened a blow at the immense cattle interests of that State. In the course of the debate a good deal was said about Texas cattle fever, and the ravages of that disease were described in strong terms by Representatives from Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, and given as so many reasons why this measure should become a law. Mr. Reagan's opposition was based also on State's rights grounds, and he was brought sharply to book by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, for his inconsistency. He was asked, and he did not satisfactorily answer, how it is that the General Government has such extraordinary powers to regulate inter-State commerce on railways, but is powerless to protect the herds, which constitute a large part of the country's commerce, from contagious diseases. The debate attracts much attention among Western men, and is likely to last for some time.

LAND-GRANT ROADS.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary Teller sent to the Senate today a response to the resolution offered by Mr. Van Wyck calling for copies of the mortgages executed by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company on lands granted by the act of March 3, 1871, and for a list of the names of railroad corporations now claiming lands that were not named during the lifetime of grants, etc. The mortgages are seven in number, and in transmitting the copies the Secretary points out that only one of them, that bearing date June, 1872, is on lands granted by the act of 1871, and this was satisfied Dec. 9, 1879.

A statement is submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office showing the condition of the railroads to aid in the construction of which lands have been granted. It sets forth the following as the status of the more important:

Northern Pacific—Time fixed for completion, July 4, 1879; length proposed, 2,362 miles; completed within specified time, 530 miles; since completed, 1,340 miles; now uncompleted, 491 miles; estimated number of acres granted, 46,947,200; number of acres patented up to June 30, 1883, 746,390.

Atlantic & Pacific—Time fixed for completion, July 4, 1878; length of proposed line, 2,429 miles; completed within specified time, 125 miles; completed since, 600 miles; uncompleted, 1,704 miles; acres granted, 40,690,560; acres patented to June 30, 1883, 95,920,687.

Southern Pacific—Length of proposed road, 556 miles; time fixed for completion, July 4, 1878; completed within the specified time, 232 miles; completed since, 240 miles; uncompleted, 84 miles; acres granted, 7,116,800; acres patented to June 30, 1883, 1,040,430.

Texas Pacific—Length of proposed road, 1,483 miles; time fixed for completion of road, May 2, 1882; completed within the specified time, 705 miles; now uncompleted, 778 miles; acres granted, 15,692,000; none patented to June 30, 1883.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

A HEAVY APPROPRIATION FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Today in a half-hour's time the Senate passed a bill appropriating $770,000 to continue what are called improvements to the Capitol grounds, especially upon the western terrace. No clear explanation was made either of the design or scope of the improvements, although it was suggested that in some of the sub-basements or coal-holes that would be built beneath the steps some of the committees which cannot find quarters elsewhere might have rooms. The bill was passed without a dissenting vote, but not until Mr. Ingalls, as the new apostle of estheticism, had given, in a very graphic way, his views of the Peace monument and of some of the other artistic embellishments of the Capitol. Admiral Porter, who is responsible, it is said, both for the location and design of this Peace monument, which represents America, like Niobe, all tears at the foot of Capitol Hill, will not be pleased with Mr. Ingalls' speech. The Kansas Senator asked Mr. Morrill, who had charge of the bill, for instance, to explain how that incongruous monument ever got there. Among other equally striking things he said:

Sorrow is usually secluded. Men do not go into the marketplace to weep for departed friends or in consequence of bereavement, and nations never weep. So far as that group of statuary is concerned it seems to me it should be removed at once to some adjacent cemetery. It would be entirely appropriate upon some grassy plain, by a still sheet of water, and surrounded by weeping willows and other foliage that indicates grief and melancholy occasion. But to be placed at the very entrance of the grounds of the Capitol, surrounded by 15-cent lodging-houses and beer-shops, and amid the continuous din and uproar of street-cars, and herdics, and vehicles going to and fro, with its snowy surface continually covered with the dust of the highway, I confess it has never ceased to offend my sense of the decorous since it was erected.

The Senate seemed unanimously to agree with Mr. Ingalls.

AN ELECTION CASE.

SINGULAR ACTION OF A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Elections voted today upon the North Carolina case. The question was whether Mr. Skinner, who was victorious at a special election last fall in a new district which did not include all the territory of the old district, but did embrace one county which was in the latter, is entitled to the seat to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Poole, a Republican, who was elected in 1882. By a majority of three the Elections Committee voted that Mr. Skinner should have been chosen from the old First District, but that as the people had acceded to the election in the new district by holding one under the writ issued by the acting Governor, therefore Mr. Skinner ought to be allowed to retain his seat. It may be that this singular action will be reversed when all the members are present. Two Republicans were absent today, and the Chairman of the committee had not yet determined on this second proposition. One of the Republican absentees today was a Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska.

EXTRADITION.

ITS BEARING ON POLITICAL CRIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Representative Belmont's resolution concerning the extradition correspondence between the United States and Great Britain is accompanied by a report prepared by Belmont, in which he says the existing British treaty only specifies murder, assault with intent to murder, piracy, arson, robbery, and forgery. Neither burglary, the fabrication and circulation of counterfeit money, bonds, and bank-notes, embezzlement of public money or private funds, kidnaping, larceny, nor indeed any modern commercial crimes are covered by the treaty. In the existing relations of the two countries with one another growing out of events in Ireland, it is certainly of the utmost importance that the House shall know what views, if any, the British Government has taken and expressed on the question respecting the quantity and quality of political motives and purpose which can make murder an inextraditable offense in the eye of her own statute or in the eye of international law. It is quite safe to say the people of the United States will never consent that their Government shall surrender to a foreign Power a participant in even an unsuccessful political revolution, rebellion, or civil commotion who has found an asylum on our shores and been charged by the Government he attempted to overthrow with murder, or forgery, or arson, committed in promotion and only in promotion of such political revolt, which had then passed beyond the condition of an ordinary violation of the law. The tribunals of the demanding country cannot be assured to be sufficiently impartial to try such political offense.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE COPIAH INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Senate Elections Sub-Committee, Mr. Hoar Chairman, will probably start for the South next Monday. The members have already received information from Republican residents of Copiah County which goes to show that half of the outrages has not yet been told; that in fact the county is under a reign of terror. The only fear of the Republicans is that, owing to the fact that the Legislature is now in session in the immediate vicinity of that county, the witnesses may be intimidated.

THE ILLINOIS EDITORS.

The Illinois Press Association went to Mount Vernon today on the United States steamer Dispatch, Secretary Chandler accompanying them. They had a delightful day, the thermometer having been almost 70° and the ice in the river having disappeared. The excursion was simply for pleasure and was much enjoyed by the editors, many of whom had never visited the tomb of Washington before. They express the greatest pleasure at the manner in which they have been received here. They are the first editorial association officially received at the White House.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

The jealousy of St. Louis with respect to Chicago has never been manifested in a more striking manner than at the present meeting of the Mississippi River Convention. The St. Louis men oppose the scheme of the improvement of the Upper Mississippi on the ground apparently that, if it shall be carried out, it will result in some way to the benefit of Chicago. In the same manner they oppose any direct reference to the Hennepin Canal, which they are sure would cause St. Louis to become a deserted village. The influence of the St. Louis delegation has already been felt in the Committee on Resolutions, which will make no more direct reference to the Hennepin Canal than to make a general recommendation as to east and west waterways by way of the lakes. The resolution leaves it open to be interpreted as the Fox and Wisconsin River route if the reader is so disposed. A secret meeting was held tonight by the delegates from the country bordering on the Missouri River to request Congress to appoint a special Missouri River Commission, but there is an indisposition among the rest of the delegates to support this.

THE ARTISTS.

The committee of American artists, at the head of which is Mr. Millet, who will make an argument this week before the Sub-Ways and Means Committee, with reference to the Art-Tariff Committee is earnestly opposed to the provision of the existing law, and will be able to show in many ways, it is claimed, that the tariff is injurious to American art and artists. Letters have been received from artists in different European countries showing the injurious effect upon them of this law, while some plan of retaliation is talked about by the Italian Government. Mr. Donaldson, of Philadelphia, himself not an artist, who was instrumental in passing this objectionable tariff clause, claims to have petitions from a large number of American artists approving of the law and claiming that it is necessary for their protection.

INFECTED HAM.

Representative Yaple, of Michigan, this morning called at the Department of Agriculture with a sample of ham which had been sent to him from Niles, Mich. Dr. Salmon examined the pork and pronounced it infected with trichinæ to a greater extent than any he had ever examined. The hog appeared to be a healthy animal. A family of five persons partook of the ham in a raw state. One person is dead and four more are in a critical condition.

STROBACH REJECTED.

The nomination of Paul Strobach for United States Marshal for the Middle District of Alabama was rejected.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations will complete the Naval Appropriations bill tomorrow. It provides for an appropriation of $14,320,196, being $8,326,304 less than the estimates, and $1,565,238 less than the appropriation for the current year. A sufficient amount was agreed upon to complete the four steel cruisers proposed by the Secretary of the Navy. Nothing is given, however, for the completion of the monitors, for which $3,500,000 was asked.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The withdrawal of the trade dollar was discussed by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures today, and the sub-committee having charge of the subject reported a bill. Final action by the full committee was postponed until tomorrow. The proposed measure provides that until Jan. 1, 1886, trade dollars be received at their face value for the payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not again be paid out or in any other manner reissued. Holders of the coin may receive in exchange dollar for dollar in any silver coin of the United States on presentation of the trade dollar at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers or at any mint of the United States. The bill also provides that the trade dollar be recoined into any authorized coin of the Government. A number of the members of the committee are opposed to the manner of recoinage proposed by the bill, and Representative Bland gave notice that he would insist upon an amendment providing for the recoinage of the trade dollar into the standard dollar instead of any authorized coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the recommendation of Surgeon-General Hamilton that immediate inspection be made of the cities bordering the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea having commerce with the United States, in order that their actual sanitary condition may be known in advance of the yellow-fever season.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Senator Miller, of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported to the Senate a bill prepared as an amendment to the Anti-Chinese act. Placed on the calendar.

The bill appropriating $777,580 for the completion of the Capitol terraces and stairways connected therewith was passed.

The following bills were reported favorably with amendments and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. Miller (New York), from the Committee on Agriculture—A bill providing for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of domestic animals.

By Mr. Miller (California), from the Committee on Foreign Relations—A bill to provide for executing the treaty stipulation relating to the Chinese.

The Chair (Mr. Sherman) laid before the Senate the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Mexican Land-Grant Titles bill. This was debated at great length, and several amendments proposed and rejected. An amendment offered by Mr. Coke was agreed to excepting from the limitation of the act in regard to the three years within which claims have to be presented, all minors, married women, and persons non compos mentis.

HOUSE.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution referring to the Court of Claims for investigation and report all claims for cotton seized by Union authorities during the Civil War. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Matson, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all orders and correspondence relating to irregular practices on the part of attorneys practicing before the Pension-Office, together with copies of all official charges against such attorneys and copies of circulars used by them which are deemed deceptive in character.

Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House complete copies of all correspondence between this Government and Great Britain respecting the extradition of alleged fugitives from justice since the date of the President's special message to Congress, Dec. 23, 1876, announcing that the suspended extradition under the treaty of 1842 had been resumed, and that the correspondence be accompanied by the projects of any new extradition stipulation which may have been submitted by either Government to the other since the suspension in 1876 of operations under the tenth article of the treaty of 1842. Adopted.

Mr. Clements, from the same committee, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to how many and which foreign Ministers, Consuls, or Agents of the United States to any foreign country had been absent from their post of duty since Jan. 1, 1882, the length of such absence, and also whether salary had been paid during that time. Adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Cobb in the Chair) on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

Mr. Lanham strongly opposed the bill as endangering one of the vast interests of the country—an interest in which Texas is especially interested. His opposition was not inspired by the apprehension that there exists today within his State a single case of pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Reagan took similar ground in opposition to the measure, and argued that many of its provisions were unconstitutional. He fully sympathized with the purpose of the bill, but thought the measure as reported would create an evil greater than that proposed to be remedied.

Mr. Hunt argued against the bill on constitutional grounds, contending it gave the Federal Government powers expressly reserved to the States.

Mr. Eaton considered the pending bill the most mischievous presented to Congress the present session; mischievous because, in violation of the Constitution, it took from the States their powers and rights. It should be entitled, "A bill to abrogate and annul the Constitution and deprive the States of rights which belong to them." It undertook to make the President master of the people of this great confederation of States. It was another of those wedges driven into the Constitution.

Mr. Belford said he would not vote for the bill unless it was fundamentally reconstructed, but he was not going to vote against it under the flimsy pretext of State rights. He believed this was a great Nation, and it was its duty to protect the health of its people. He objected to the bill because it authorized some scientific crank, appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to take charge of the whole subject and investigate the condition of the cattle shipped from one State to another; that was too great a power to put in the hands of any one agent in this Nation. He hoped the bill would be recommitted.

Pending further action the committee arose.

The House adjourned.

A FAMILY FIGHT.

Contest for Possession of the Children of the Late William G. Fargo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The dispute over the possession of the two Fargo children, granddaughters of the late William G. Fargo, is growing decidedly bitter and is awakening much interest. When Mr. Fargo died he left them a third of his entire estate after the widows should be provided for, and this with their father's property gives each a very snug fortune. Mrs. Prendergast, the grandmother who got out the writ of habeas corpus asking the possession of the twins as their guardian, is well off and moves in the best circles here. All the parties are highly connected.

THE MOTHER'S STORY.

Yesterday Mrs. Fargo filed her return to the writ of habeas corpus, in which she alleges that Mrs. Prendergast released her guardianship for a money consideration, and that she is not in a condition to bring up the children properly. Further, that one of the children is not strong, and that Mrs. Prendergast, instead of employing a physician, gave her medicine directed by the spirit world. In fact, that she is an improper person to care for young girls.

THE GRANDMOTHER'S REJOINDER.

This afternoon a reply was filed to this by Mrs. Prendergast. It is a very interesting document as purporting to show the inside history of one of the wealthiest families of Buffalo. The petition sets forth that during his life William G. Fargo, President of the American Express Company, asked to be appointed guardian, but that his petition was denied, Mrs. Prendergast being the testamentary guardian; that Mrs. Fargo, since the death of her first husband, William G. Fargo, married again, against the wishes of her children and grandchildren, F. F. Fargo; that Mrs. Fargo has extravagantly used the means of the children; that the petitioner was never influenced in her care for the children by messages from the spirit world, but that Mrs. Fargo has received attendance from one who claimed to be a spiritualistic medium. Mrs. Prendergast further alleges that Mrs. Fargo is not a proper person to care for the children; that her second husband, F. F. Fargo, is mostly dependent for his support on the income of his wife, and is not related to the children in dispute; that Mrs. Fargo is not a person of intelligence or culture, has a violent and ungovernable temper, is addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages, and "is otherwise irregular in her habits of life"; and that even some of her own children do not visit her; that both Mr. and Mrs. Fargo have children; that they are influenced by the clause in the will which permits the executor to pay the entire income of the children to Mrs. Prendergast while the children are with her; and that they are desirous of accompanying her. The hearing is set down for the 15th inst.

FARM TOPICS.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, the Cane-Growers, and the Agriculturists.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The State Agricultural Society and the State Cane-Growers' Association met in joint convention today. This morning Prof. W. H. Wylie, Chief Chemist of the National Agricultural Bureau, spoke upon the sorghum industry, and predicted a brilliant future for it. C. L. Whitney, of Michigan, spoke upon the domestic relations of farmers. A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, presented a paper on Russian fruit in Wisconsin, while J. W. Wood of Baraboo and Aaron Broughton of Evansville discussed the secret-society question, the former taking the negative side and the latter the affirmative. This afternoon papers were read as follows: Louis Clark, of Beloit, "Alfalfa and Chiliflower"; D. R. W. Williams, of Helena, "Hopeful as Well as Discouraging Views on Amber-Cane Growth in Wisconsin"; L. G. Kniffin, of Milwaukee, "Cranberries in Wild and Cultivated Condition."

This evening President Bascom, of the State University, spoke on first principles in rural life. Dr. A. C. Barry, of Lodi, spoke on agricultural colleges, and Judge I. C. Sloan, of Madison, on the management of the State University experimental farm. These two latter papers awakened a lively discussion as to whether or not this farm should be separated from the State University and be endowed as a State Agricultural College. The leading farmers in the State are divided on this question.

The State Horticultural Society devoted most of the morning to discussing the relations between it and the State Agricultural Society, which are at present somewhat strained. It developed that the Committee on Conference was not able to come to an agreement. Papers were read as follows: "Chestnuts in Wisconsin," by A. S. Benedict, Weyauwega; "Fruit-Growing in Florida," by J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa; "Russian Apples," by A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo. This evening papers were read by J. L. Budd, of Iowa, on "Orcharding"; on the "Flower Mission," Mrs. H. M. Lewis, Madison; "Starch in Apple-Trees," B. M. Vaughan, Grand Rapids; and "Blight on Apple Trees," by George P. Pfeffer, Pewaukee. The society then adjourned.

The State Swine-Breeders' Association met informally this evening and discussed their interests at the State Fair.

THE PUBLISHERS OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Charles N. Taintor, school-book publisher: There are only about twenty-five firms in this country that make a business of publishing school books. They do a business of perhaps $8,000,000 a year. If one-fifth of the population is of school age and a portion of that fifth does not attend school, there cannot be more than 8,000,000 school children in the country. The allowance of $1 a year for the books of each scholar is a fair estimate. The profits are not as large as is supposed, as an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars is sometimes necessary before there is any profit from a series of geographies or readers. Only three of the school-book publishing houses are south or west of Philadelphia and Baltimore. New York has almost all the business except for one firm in Cincinnati. Two-thirds of the school-book business is done by five firms. Of these, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, and Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of this city, probably each do a business of over $1,500,000. A. S. Barnes & Co. may be put down at $1,300,000. Of the other firms many probably do not average $50,000 a year. It may cost each of the larger firms $200,000 a year for agents and other expenses under the "introduction account."

A LUNATIC'S DEATH.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Coroner today continued the inquest in the case of Evan D. Hughes, of Nelson, Madison County, a patient who died in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Hughes was admitted to the asylum Jan. 25, and next morning received injuries, it is alleged, at the hands of attendants from which he died Feb. 1. The testimony today showed Hughes was very violent when admitted. The inquest will be continued tomorrow.

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

MANSFIELD, La., Feb. 6.—In the case of the State against B. F. and Ned Jenkins for killing the Rev. J. Lane Borden the jury handed in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find Ned Jenkins not guilty in manner and form charged; and we, the jury, find Ben Jenkins guilty in manner and form as charged, without capital punishment."

POLITICAL POINTS.

Ohio Democrats Unable to Agree on a Policy Regarding the Liquor Traffic.

Gen. Weaver in Favor of Ben Butler as a Presidential Candidate.

The Boom in Behalf of Senator Logan—Opening the Kansas Republican Campaign.

OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE OVER THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Democratic majority in the Ohio Legislature is in a dilema in reference to the liquor question. During the last campaign their orators and press were in favor—in fact they promised the repeal of the Scott law if they secured the Legislature. The Legislature is in their hands, and they now refuse to do as promised, but repeal the clause that allows cities, towns, and villages to regulate the sale of liquor within the jurisdiction of their Council, along with making the tax payable semi-annually instead of annually. This action does not meet with the approval of the liquor men who have been hanging around the halls of legislation. They demand the repeal of the Scott law, or else the submission of an amendment to the Constitution in favor of license.

In compliance with this request the Democratic caucus tonight has adopted the following:

The General Assembly shall have full power to provide by law for the regulation of the liquor traffic by a license system, graded as to the amount to be paid by the extent of the business done by the person or persons engaged in such traffic. The General Assembly shall also have full power to make all needful regulations for carrying into effect the object herein contemplated.

This does not meet with the approval of the more radical liquor men, so Representative Thompson, of Hamilton County, has agreed to stand by them, and offer a bill that provides that every person engaged in the liquor traffic shall pay a yearly assessment not to exceed $400 nor less than $50. The County Commissioners are to summon saloonists before them and receive statements under oath as to the amount of yearly sales. A penalty of $300 is prescribed for those who fail to appear when summoned. Acting on sworn statements the Commissioners will levy assessments as follows: on sales of $2,000 a year and less, $50; on sales of $5,000 a year and less, $150; on sales of $10,000 a year and less, $300. Said assessments are to operate as a lien on real property, and the payments are to be made semi-annually.

After the caucus adjourned a number of the Democrats said they would not abide by its dictates, but vote as they plessed. From present indications an internal row is now going on among the Democrats.

IOWA.

WEAVER'S OPINION OF BUTLER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—"Ben Butler is a million and a half votes stronger than his party," said Gen. Weaver this evening. "If he is nominated by the Democracy there will be no Greenback or Anti-Monopoly candidate. Butler would sweep Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska, and would not lose a State that Tilden carried. His campaign would not be equaled in enthusiasm by any other in our history," said the General. It may be added that the Democracy of Iowa, who are expected to furnish most of the votes necessary to carry Iowa under this scheme, do not agree with the sanguine Greenbacker regarding Butler's strength. They are for McDonald.

A CLOSE DISTRICT.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It is quite probable that the election to beheld in Delaware County next Tuesday for a Representative to succeed Mr. Holbrook will be hotly contested. The two parties are so evenly divided in the House that each feels it absolutely necessary to elect its candidate. The brewers and saloon men of this city are, it is claimed, contributing funds to aid in the election of the Democratic candidate who, it is thought, will be George Staple, who was defeated by Holbrook last fall by 452 votes. It is also feared by the Republicans that Democrat voters from Dubuque County will be imported to swell the party vote. There is much excitement over the matter in political circles.

THE "BOOM" FOR GEN. LOGAN.

HIS FORCES REPORTED TO BE INFRINGING UPON ARTHUR'S SOUTHERN VOTE—A STORY ABOUT SECRETARY LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[New York Times.]—The Logan "boom" which gave indications of gathering strength at the time the Republican National Committee met here, is, in the estimation of the sturdy Senator's friends, becoming a thing of such serious importance as to threaten the chances of the Administration to secure a solid Southern vote in the Chicago convention. The arrival here of the Illinois State Press Association has given new impetus to Logan's cause. This body of journalists came to the Capital Sunday, and Mr. Logan and his wife were most conspicuous persons in the throng of Illinoisans who greeted them on their arrival. A Senator who regards Logan's aspiration to the Presidential nomination with favor says that after Mr. Logan has made his fight on the Fitz John Porter bill, which he does not expect to be able to defeat, he will go to the country upon his record in that case and endeavor to fire the hearts of the patriotic citizens of the Northwest and win their favor for his cherished plan to be the Republican candidate.

It is even asserted upon very good authority that he is to be supported by Secretary Lincoln, who is credited with the intention of resigning from the Cabinet in order to join his fortunes with those of Logan. The "soldier papers" are all to be enlisted in Logan's service. The same cause is said to be gaining headway rapidly in the South among the Republicans who had been counted upon as sure to be in favor of the renomination of Arthur. Ex-Senator Kellogg is reported to be exerting his influence in Louisiana in behalf of Logan, and is bitterly resenting the President's acquiescence in what he calls Attorney-General Brewster's "pursuit" of him in the star-route cases. Representative Mackey, of South Carolina was, just before his death, moving actively against the Administration and in favor of Logan, his opposition having been provoked by the appointment of Livingston as Marshal. In North Carolina affairs are not moving smoothly toward the election of a solid Arthur delegation. Mr. Canaday, elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate through the influence of Mr. Logan and Mr. Sherman, is understood to favor Logan's nomination, and it is regarded as significant that the Judiciary Committee reported adversely the nomination of Col. Keogh for Marshal of the Western District, when it is known that Mr. Keogh was the President's personal preference, and that Keogh took the office because he was asked to do so rather than because he greatly desired or had sought for it. In Georgia, while District-Attorney Speer is for Arthur, Marshal Longstreet is drilling with the opponents of Arthur, and there is said to be a strong gravitation toward Logan.

THE PRESENCE AT THE CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS NEWSPAPER MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—[News.]—There has been some effort to make it appear that the visit of the Illinois editors is being utilized as a part of the Logan boom, and the fact of Mrs. Logan going out on the railroad a distance of 150 miles to meet the incoming visitors is brought forward to give color to this theory. The friends of Senator Logan indignantly resent this idea and say that he can no more be held chargeable with such an ulterior purpose than Secretary Lincoln, or Senator Cullom, or the various Representatives who joined with him in giving the editors a welcome. Besides, they say only a minute fraction of the Republican press of the State is represented here. The visitors number ninety-three altogether; of these twenty-five are ladies; that several papers have two representatives in the excursion; in fact, that only about fifty papers are represented. In the excursion nearly all are small rural weeklies, and fully half of these are Democratic, and that after all there is only a flimsy material on the ground, both in quantity and quality from which to draw aid for the boom.

SENATOR ROGERS' VIEWS.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—State Senator Jason Rogers, of Decatur, was in the city today. He expressed the opinion that every county in the State, unless it was Cook, will be for Logan for President. He said the feeling for Logan was very strong all over the State. Mr. Rogers was sure the Illinois delegation will be solid for Logan in the National Convention. In the Gubernatorial contest he thought Oglesby was in the lead. He believed two-thirds of the Republicans wanted to vote for Dick Oglesby for Governor. Oglesby is the only Republican that can carry Cook County in case the Democrats nominate Carter Harrison.

KANSAS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central Committee met here this afternoon to arrange for the State Convention. The meeting was attended by the entire membership and by many prominent Republicans from all parts of Kansas. After canvassing the subject thoroughly the State Convention was set for Tuesday, April 29, and the county conventions for Saturday, April 19. The committee recommended that the primaries for the election of delegates be held a week prior to the date of the county conventions. The basis of representation for the State Convention as agreed upon is one delegate for each 350 votes cast for James Smith for Secretary of State in 1882. The proceedings of the committee were entirely harmonious.

An executive session was held tonight, and arrangements made for a vigorous campaign in the Second Congressional District of this State, where an election is pending for Congressman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dudley C. Haskell. The district is considered quite close on a vote by reason of a combination of Democrats and Greenbackers against the Republican nominee, the Hon. E. H. Funston. The Fusion candidate is the Hon. S. A. Riggs, a well-known politician of Douglas County. This was the only question of importance discussed by the committee tonight, and every effort is to be centered in that contest. No reference was made in the committee meeting to the railroad or prohibition question.

BLACKBURN.

THE SCENE AFTER HIS NOMINATION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—One hundred and eighteen members of the caucus were present. After Blackburn had been nominated he made his appearance. The gallery was thrown open and the crowd admitted. Blackburn's speech was a masterpiece. He said that he felt his unworthiness, following such men as Clay, Crittenden, and the matchless Breckinridge. He paid a high tribute to Williams and Sweeney, touched on the tariff, commerce, etc., and wound up by hoping that God would forget him and his if he proved recreant to the trust the people of Kentucky had imposed upon him.

As soon as Carlisle was withdrawn it was evident that Blackburn was to be the man. The Williams men admitted it openly, and the ballot was taken without interruption. It was known before supper that the caucus would end as it did tonight, and I believe the Williams men are as happy as those who followed Blackburn to victory. The committee was instructed to invite Gen. Williams upon the floor of the caucus, but he did not appear.

Immediately Blackburn descended from the Speaker's stand he was surrounded by admirers, and his arm was wrung until it seemed doomed to drop from its socket. He was almost overcome with emotion, and I heard him remark: "I do not know that I have anything more to live for now. My ambition has reached its limit."

The scene on the streets is indescribable. Bands are playing, fire-crackers are popping, and people are yelling. At Blackburn's headquarters there is a crush. Everybody is jubilant. Gen. Williams, I learn, did not receive the invitation sent him, and hence his non-appearance on the floor of the caucus. Thus has ended one of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the country. Blackburn can ascribe his success to his management.

Between the recent candidates there is no bitter feeling; and if there was any between the followers of those candidates it has all been forgotten. Blackburn has reached the goal of his ambition, and the people of his State are content.

I have just visited Blackburn's headquarters at the Buhr Hotel. The dining-room has been converted into a banquet hall. At one end of the room the band is stationed, the long tables are stretched the entire length of the large room, and surrounding these tables are "the boys." Champagne corks are popping, and the liquid is flowing as freely as water. Great crowds of men are outside, unable to gain an entrance, and a huge bonfire is burning in front of the hotel. There is only one faction here tonight. Everybody is for Blackburn, and all classes are congregated to do him honor. Frankfort has not seen such a night for years, and it will probably be many more years before such scenes are reënacted.

ILLINOIS.

"LONG" JONES IN FAVOR OF REPUBLICANS IN EVERY DISTRICT SETTLING THE MANNER OF SELECTING DELEGATES.

"Long" Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was asked yesterday what action the committee at its meeting the 12th would be apt to take on the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention. "I am sure I don't know that any action will be taken," was his reply. "That will be a matter of general discussion at the meeting. It seems to me that if it takes any action at all it could only be in the nature of a recommendation. I think this because the Republican National Committee in its call has made it optional. It says that the Republicans of the various Congressional districts shall have the option of electing their delegates at separate popular delegate conventions, called on similar notice, and held in the Congressional districts at any time within the fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State Conventions, or by subdivisions of the State Conventions into District Conventions; and such delegates shall be chosen in the latter method if not elected previous to the meetings of the State Conventions. All district delegates shall be accredited by the officers of such District Conventions. I am in favor of the Republicans in each Congressional district settling for themselves the manner of choosing their delegates to the National Convention." In reply to the question whether he knew of any sentiment in the committee seeking to influence the manner of selecting delegates he said: "I do not. The only sentiment in that body that I know of is to do everything openly and in such a manner as to avoid feeling or strife in the party. At the present time all is harmonious."

CHICAGO.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Fifth Ward was held at No. 2513 South Halsted street last evening. The meeting was called by the President, Mr. John S. Mullin, for the purpose of organizing for the coming campaign. About fifty persons were present. After stating the object of the meeting, the President appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of one for each of the fourteen precincts in the ward, the appointment being subject to the will of those present. The members were voted on as a body, and unanimously accepted. The committee consisted of the following:

First Precinct, Felix Blotter; Second, John Rober; Third, C. E. Barquest; Fourth, F. L. Barrett; Fifth, G. M. Sexton; Sixth, L. E. Schneider; Seventh, Dan G. Good; Eighth, Peter Reinardy; Ninth, J.C. Folz; Tenth, Fred Liebrandt; Eleventh, James McCormick; Twelfth, John J. Cleary; Thirteenth, D. C. Starrett; Fourteenth, John T. Richards.

The duty of the committee is to arrange for the time and place of each meeting, and also to provide all other necessary means to carry on a successful campaign. A committee consisting of the President and Messrs. Charles E. Piper and Charles S. Schoreck was chosen to appoint a Vice-President in each precinct, and their report was unanimously adopted. The President requested that the names of one person for clerk and one for judge of elections be handed in from each precinct. Mr. Elliott, from the Twelfth Ward, who was present by invitation, was called on for an address, and responded at some length. The constitution governing the organization was read, after which the roll was presented for signers. Many signatures were obtained. From the enthusiasm which was manifested this organization promises to become an active and aggressive factor in the coming campaign.

NOTES.

A MILWAUKEE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The new Democratic club already mentioned in these dispatches completed its organization tonight, electing L. W. Halsey, President; W. S. Morris and E. P. Hackett, Secretaries; and A. Kuehn, Treasurer. The organization is based on the plan of the Iroquois Club of Chicago, the constitution and by-laws being practically a reproduction of those of that club.

FLORIDA NEGROES.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—The night session of the Negro State Convention was more harmonious. The State Executive Committee elected Gen. J. T. Wall Chairman. The platform demands equal rights for blacks in education, public offices and conveyances, and pledges the colored men to unite with others in the election of an independent candidate for Governor. An address to the colored men of the State was adopted and delegates elected to the National Convention of colored men.

THE DEATH OF FOY.

Rather than Be Arrested He Cheated the Law by a Pistol-Shot—Great Excitement.

A Review of the Facts Connected with the Crouch Murders—Holcomb and the Heirs.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—This has been a day of great excitement in Jackson, hundreds coming to town, and the sole topic is the death of Foy and the Crouch murders. Farmers from different parts of the county have been here the greater part of the day and the street in front of the morgue has been crowded with people all anxious to see the body. Several were permitted to do so, and they eagerly pried into the room. The opinion is strong that Foy was one of the murderers at the Crouch homestead, and ugly talk is indulged in about others.

After Foy shot Shuler at Union City he ran to the depot and boarded a passing freight-train, which, however, he left at Homer, and walked the rest of the way home. He arrived at the Crouch farm between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. He was draggled and weary from his icy tramp of nearly twenty miles. His appearance was that of a partially intoxicated man, and he went immediately to the cellar and drank copiously of hard cider. He then laid on the lounge in the sitting-room until the men had gone to work, when he was asked if he wasn't going to help them to clean wheat up, which, it seems, was the work of the day. He changed his clothes, put on his Scotch cap, and went to the barn. Some time during the forenoon the story of the attempted murder at Union City, dispatched to Jackson the night before, came to the ears of the people at Crouch's, and Foy was told of it by Mr. McCullum. In reply he said: "Yes, I blowed two fellows to Hell down there, but I did it in self-defense." McCullom advised him to acquaint the officers with the circumstances, if that was the case, but he replied that "No officer shall take me alive." After dinner Foy, after lying down again for awhile, driking more cider but eating nothing, went back to the barn. Shortly the subject of the Union City tragedy was again broached, and he again said: "No officer shall take me alive; I will blow my brains out before I will go to State Prison." At half-past 1 he returned to the house, entered the kitchen, and soon Mrs. Henry Holcomb and the other ladies in the house heard the report of a revolver. They opened the kitchen door and found Foy lying dead, the floor covered with blood, and the whole scene presenting a terrible sight. In a few minutes the officers drove up to arrest him, but found their man a corpse.

This morning a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Gibson, who found it impossible to reach the ball with the probe, so the skull was lifted and the bullet found. It had entered, as we have said, about three inches back of the right ear. Evidently the muzzle of the pistol was placed close to the head, as the ball carried a piece of the skull before it during its entire passage. It passed forward and upward through the head between the cerebellum and the cerebrum, and lodged, with the piece of bone carried with it, in the left division of the cerebrum or upper brain. The ball is a 30-calibre, fired from a pistol of the same size as that found at his feet. The surgeon thinks the shot was fired by his own hand, but others do not think this way. Two 38-calibre cartridges were taken from the pocket of Foy by Undertaker Delehanty. It will be remembered the Crouch family were killed with 38-calibre bullets. At the inquest of the Crouch family experts gave testimony that powder-marks would be seen on a body when a pistol was fired within twenty inches of the object. The closest investigation made in the case of Foy shows no sign of powder on his cap or hair.

The air is full of rumors, and grave charges are made. The excitement is intense, and public opinion points in one direction. No positive charges are made.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The latest developments in the Crouch tragedy, the murder of Elmer Shuler and suicide of his murderer, James Foy, are the all-absorbing topic of discussion here today. Although this additional chapter of crime does but little towards clearing away the seemingly impenetrable mystery surrounding the massacre, and although eleven weeks have now elapsed since the perpetration of the deed, yet there is still a strong belief here that the perpetrators will eventually be discovered and brought to justice. The bloody records of the crime show that eight lives in all have now been sacrificed: Jacob Crouch, old, wealthy, and cranky, and not known to have an enemy in the world outside his own relatives; Henry and Eunice White, the old man's favorit son-in-law and daughter; Mrs. White's unborn babe, whom rumor had fixed on as the probable future recipient of the lion's share of the Crouch property; Moses Polley, a chance visitor in the Crouch household—all the foregoing being the direct victims of the massacre—then Mrs. Dan Holcomb, the old man's daughter and one of the three heirs at law; and now Elmer Shuler and James Foy.

James Foy had worked as hired man for Dan Holcomb off and on for over two years, and was the intimate chum of Judd Crouch, the heir who resided with Holcomb from childhood. Thus, at the time of the tragedy, the only two heirs in Michigan—Holcomb and Judd—resided in the same house with Foy, the third heir being a resident of Texas. Foy and Judd occupied the same bedroom. From this and surrounding circumstances it is a certainty that if Foy had any hand in the murders Judd Crouch was cognizant of the fact, and all the probabilities point to Holcomb as being cognizant of it also. But Foy, though strongly suspected, has not been shown to have been a sharer in the deed, and has now taken his own life without revealing any knowledge of the crime he was supposed to be possessed of. Since the time of the tragedy Foy has been Judd Crouch's companion in the old homestead, Judd having taken possession immediately after the discovery of the deed. Foy and Judd slept in the old man's bed from the second or third night after the funeral. The only thing developed regarding Foy's character at the Coroner's investigation was that he had once been arrested for drunkenness. About a month ago a few young men here who believed that Foy knew more about the crime than he had revealed formed a plot to have Foy brought as though by accident to a saloon in the town while a prearranged big spree was in progress, the object being to make him drunk and, by then raising a discussion about the murder, to pump some information out of him. THE TRIBUNE reporter engaged on the case was notified to be present, but owing to lack of opportunity the plans were never carried into effect. This is mentioned to show the strength of the belief in Foy's knowledge of the crime.

Regarding the rubber boots said to have been Foy's—corresponding to rubber-boot tracks found beside the scene of the tragedy—it should be stated that the boots were not Foy's, but Holcomb's, according to Holcomb's own testimony. This was one of the clews that the first detective on the ground took up—O'Neill, of Detroit, who was employed by James White, and who was only allowed to work a day or two on the case owing to the interference and jealousy of Sheriff Winney. If the case had been properly taken in hand at once many clews afterwards lost could have been followed up, with the probabilities that the murderers would have now been in the hands of justice or have suffered the due punishment of their work: but for ten days after the tragedy no steps were taken to discover the murderers—with the exception of O'Neill's trifling work, absolutely none.

An important point in yesterday's tragedy is the fact that the pistol was 38-calibre. The hinging point in the Coroner's investigation was that the murders were committed with a 38-calibre revolver. No such weapon could be discovered. Two 32-calibre revolvers were found, and Foy, Judd Crouch, and Holcomb all swore positively that none of them had ever a 38-calibre in their possession. Mr. Reynolds, of this city, swore he sold Dan Holcomb a 38-calibre in June last, but this was denied, and the Prosecuting-Attorney seemed to place but little value on the evidence. Foy now shoots a man and commits suicide with a 38-calibre revolver. The question is: Where did he get it? And could he have had it without his home companions knowing of it?

This is the second suicide in Dan Holcomb's house since the tragedy, and both a result of it. The verdict of the jury that Mrs. Holcomb died of heart-disease is ridiculed here. Mrs. Holcomb was prostrated the morning after the murder, and when her husband was called on by a TRIBUNE reporter some nine days later she betrayed the utmost excitement, threatening to go into hysterics, and compelling the reporter to retire after a few words with Mr. Holcomb. Another item of importance in the records of the tragedy was the arrest of the two servants of old man Crouch—first on suspicion, and afterwards on a charge of murder preferred by Holcomb—both of whom are now at liberty, the detectives being unable to find anything whatever to implicate either of them in the murder.

Two Chicago detectives are now at work on the Crouch murder case, and it is understood at headquarters that all are of one opinion in their theory of the crime. It is also understood that, while some valuable evidence has been found, the men at work are still in doubt of ever obtaining enough to secure a conviction. Latest developments, however, have made them more hopeful.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Testimony Before the Board of Investigation—Shameful Admission by a Captain.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—In the City of Columbus investigation today Roderick McDonald, helmsman at the time of the disaster, retold his story. He said he was not familiar with the course to Savannah. Capt. Wright himself gave witness orders to steer southwest by west. The second mate, the officer in charge of the deck, told witness not to steer to leeward of the course ordered by the Captain. Witness did not think the mate was "noddy" the night of the disaster.

Edward Leary, bow watchman, testified that he saw a buoy and called out, "Buoy on port bow." He received no answer to the call, and then ran to the pilot-house, and reached there as Harding, the second mate, was opening the pilot-house windows. All the pilot-house windows were closed until Harding opened them. "I heard no orders given." Both witnesses testified to the attempt and failure to lower the boats.

A HEARTLESS CAPTAIN.

Capt. Burnham, of the Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels, Boston district, stated that the Captain of the steamship Glaucus admitted to him privately that the Glaucus passed the wreck of the steamship City of Columbus after daylight the morning of the disaster and recognized her; that signals of distress were seen from the Glaucus, but the latter steamer did not stop because the Captain did not wish to be delayed on his trip. "This," said Capt. Burnham, "is one of the most heartless things I ever heard of. It was outrageous. I propose to summon the entire crew of the Glaucus and take their testimony before the board. I never heard of such a violation of that holy but unwritten law, humanity, so essential and so generally respected among seamen."

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

An Extremely Conservative Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, a fair representative of the tariff-reform element, was asked for his opinion as to the practical effect of the Morrison bill upon manufacturers and their employés and upon the revenues of the Government; also what relation it would bear to the reduction of internal-revenue taxes. Mr. Tucker says: "As I understand the scheme, its effect will be to lower nothing except some articles put upon the free list, and in some others (to be hereafter noted) below the rates fixed by the Morrill tariff, while it will leave the rates on many articles higher than they were fixed by that tariff. The Morrill tariff was deemed by the protectionists to be ample in 1861. The War being over, it can hardly be deemed a radical reduction of the tariff to return to that measure, originating with as firm a protectionist as Mr. Morrill. Some of the rates prescribed by the tariff of 1883 ran up over 100 per cent, greatly higher than those of the Morrill tariff. To reduce them 20 per cent only is to leave them extravagantly high. The rate of duty upon the common articles of woolens, blankets, flannels, knit goods, and hats of wool, though reduced somewhat by the tariff of 1883, still ran up to from 70 to 100 per cent. To reduce them 20 per cent would be to bring them to about 60 per cent duty, which ought to be enough tribute to be exacted by the manufacturers from the consumers. It is true there is a provision in Mr. Morrison's scheme that no woolens shall be taxed higher than 60 per cent, nor cottons higher than 40, nor metals higher than 50, but these rates on these classes of articles will fully compensate the manufacturer for the largest difference ever claimed between the wages of labor abroad and in this country. In a dollar's worth of cotton goods the cost of labor is not 25 cents. Suppose labor is twice as high here as in England, the difference in cost of labor here and abroad upon a dollar's worth of cotton goods would be 12½ cents, which would be covered by a duty of 12½ per cent on the dollar's worth of goods. What then would be the use of 40 per cent of duty on cotton goods? It would

LEAVE THE DIFFERENCE

between 12½ and 40 per cent which capital gets for its investment, with raw materials cheaper in this country than abroad. But the claim that labor in cotton factories here costs twice as much as in England is refuted by the statements of Secretaries Evarts and Blaine, based upon the reports of labor in the cotton factories of England and this country. Looking at the effectiveness of American labor—that is, the amount of goods actually made by the American laborer—he gets very little more, as these reports show, for the amount done than the British laborer does. A similar course of reasoning would show that 60 per cent on woolens and 50 on metals would be ample to protect the American laborer and leave a large margin of duty to be credited to the enormous profits of capital. The scheme of Mr. Morrison, therefore, in its general aspects, is a very ingenious one. It takes the judgment which protectionists rendered as to the adequacy of the Morrill tariff as the fair measure of the necessities of the industries of the country, and so far from reducing the duties even leaves many of them much higher than under the Morrill tariff, and none of them lower. For instance, the present duty on pig-iron is $6.72, and 20 per cent reduction proposed by Morrison would bring the duty on pig-iron to less than $5.40; and yet, as the Morrill tariff made the duty $6, Morrison's scheme would leave it at $6. If there are any instances of duties under the tariff of 1883 which are below the Morrill tariff Morrison leaves them untouched.

BEN B. AND CARTER H.

Alleged "Workingmen's" Candidates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—[Chicago News.]—The ticket for the workingmen has been finally completed after repeated conferences at the National headquarters. The ticket is: For President, Ben Butler, of Massachusetts, and for Vice-President, Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago. This combination comprises more galvanized assurance than was ever before put forward to push up a political forlorn hope. Both are rich, and, in their relative estimates of their individual merits, are kindred souls. It is understood that the Greenback paper here, Butler's organ, will soon hoist the ticket of Butler and Harrison.

Ben Butler and Carter Harrison constitute a patent double-ender-lightning-reversible Presidential team for the workingmen's ticket. There is more brass in the head and clay in the boots of this ticket than could be obtained by any other known combination in the world. It would run like an escaped convict with a ball tied to his ankle.

SAW THE MAN HE WANTED TO SEE.

Boston Traveller: The story of Billy Patterson and the man who struck him (Fireman Larkin Snow), which has lately been revived by several newspapers and its origin explained, reminds a correspondent of the *Traveller* of another anecdote of a similar nature, in which another man named Snow, but no relative of Larkin, was concerned. The late David Snow, President of the Bank of the Republic, in this city, was remarkably well informed on all mercantile matters, and found time nearly every day to visit the Produce Exchange, where he looked out for an occasional investment. Meeting one day a large flour-dealer, named Willis House, on 'Change, Mr. Snow asked him how things were in the market. "Dull as death," responded House; "I would like to see the man who will give me $10 a barrel for a thousand barrels of 'Acron,'" (a brand worth $12 at the time.) "I'll give it to you," said Snow. House knew Snow's sharpness in the market, and after staring at him a moment said: "That's all; I only wanted to see the man."

A SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—President Arthur's procrastination has driven the Supreme Court to take action. The Quay-Cameron party are against the reappointment of Pension-Agent Syckles and District-Attorney Valentine, two men whose only merit is faithful service. The President does not want to offend them or the people, and so he has waited until he has driven others to act. In this morning's mail United States District-Attorney John K. Valentine received the appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his term, and it was signed by Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. The law empowers the Supreme-Court Justices to make such appointments, and that of Mr. Valentine will be in force until he is reappointed by the President or his successor is chosen. The necessity for the filling of the vacancy now is the fact that the next term of the United States District Court begins the third Monday of this month.

RISING WATERS.

Thousands of Persons Driven from Their Homes by the Raging Floods.

Last Year's Calamitous Visitation Being Repeated in Many Sections of the Country.

Hundreds of Cities and Towns Partially Under Water—Loss of Life—The Railways Suffering.

CINCINNATI AND SUBURBS.

MANY PEOPLE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES AND THE WATER STILL RISING.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Another day and night of steady rain, with the river above the sixty-foot mark and rising rapidly at every point between here and Pittsburg—such is the gloomy situation in Cincinnati tonight. For a few hours more there will be gas, but it is doubtful if it holds out till morning. Within twenty-four hours the pumps at the water-works will be stopped, and probably not a train can get into the city over any road. People who were hoping last night that the rise would stop at sixty-five feet are now predicting seventy-five, which will be four feet higher than the flood of one year ago. During the greater part of the last twenty-four hours the rise has been at the rate of four inches an hour.

Those living in the flooded districts are afraid to stay in the top stories of their houses, and all day yesterday and today they have been moving out. Many who delayed getting out until the water was around them have been taking their families and goods to dry land today in skiffs. A dozen school-buildings were today thrown open for the unfortunate, and churches will probably be opened for their accommodation.

The street-cars between Covington and Cincinnati were stopped at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The cars running to Pendleton and Columbia were run through the water until it ran up to the seats, and at dark all travel was stopped. The Camp Washington tracks are deep under water, and so are those leading to Fairmount and Sedamville.

The flood has filled the streets of Columbia and Fulton, and covers the Cincinnati approach to the suspension bridge. The gas-works are surrounded, and all the tracks leading to the Grand Central Depot are submerged. Some of the roads entering this depot have abandoned the running of trains entirely, while others are taking passengers at the Eighth street crossing. All loaded freight-cars have been run out of the city to points where the tracks are high. The steamboats are moored wherever they can find a safe place. None but the small tow-boats can get under the bridges, and they are busy taking barges to places of safety.

THE SUBURBS.

Newport is one-third under water. The Mayor of the city is among those who have been obliged to move his family to higher ground. The street-railroad track from Newport to Dayton is four feet under water. Belleview is partially submerged, and in Dayton the flood has reached Fifth street. These towns are filled with working people, who lost all they had last year and have been in straitened circumstances ever since in consequence. They are poorly prepared for another such a visitation now, and must suffer severely.

There is danger that a high wind will make the river rough and topple over many frame buildings. Those who have deserted such buildings regret that they did not weight them by putting stones on the floor. The stock that is fattening in the distillery pens, probably 10,000 head in all, are being driven to the hills. There is a great rush for lamps, coal-oil, rubber goods, cables and ropes, lanterns, etc., and dealers who have a supply of such articles are getting their own figures for them. Skiffs which three days ago could have been bought for $10 are now selling at $50.

WAREHOUSE UNDERMINED.

This morning the warehouse at Duckworth's distillery was undermined and fell into the water, causing a large loss. Soon after the cattle-pens, capable of feeding 1,000 cattle, were swept away. The cattle were removed yesterday.

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY.

THE WATERS SLOWLY CREEPING UP.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6—9:30 p. m.—It is still raining, with no immediate prospects of clearing weather. The Monongahela stopped rising a couple of hours this evening, but commenced swelling again at 8 o'clock, and marks now show thirty-three feet and six inches. In the Allegheny the water is still rising. Dispatches from up the Monongahela Valley report the waters also falling. At Freeport, on the Allegheny, it is also falling, but rising at Oil City and Parker's. In this city the streets bounded by Duquesne way on the north and Water street on the south, and from the junction of the two rivers to Sixth street, including Penn avenue, Liberty, First to Sixth, Ferry, and Short streets are almost entirely submerged, and every street south of Penn avenue to Sharpsburg, a distance of five miles, is under from one to ten feet of water. Library Hall on Penn avenue, where Lawrence Barrett was playing, was compelled to suspend performances until the water recedes. Tonight the city is in semi-darkness. The water is up to the works, and, while the gas is still burning, it is very dim.

On the South Side every street south of Carson from Chartier's Creek to Thirtieth is inundated, while all property within three squares of the river in Allegheny is submerged. At this time it is impossible to estimate the loss, but it is safe to say it will not fall short of $1,000,000, and may greatly exceed that amount.

FIVE THOUSAND HOMELESS FAMILIES.

Fully 5,000 families are rendered homeless by flood. Arrangements have been made to shelter them in public halls tonight, and tomorrow, in accordance with a proclamation of Mayor Lyon, public meetings will be held at Frohsinn and Turner Halls for the purpose of making some provisions for them until the flood subsides sufficiently to permit them to return to their homes. The Allegheny Council will also meet tomorrow to discuss the situation and devise means for the relief of the unfortunates. Travel was suspended this evening on every railroad running out of the city, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Central.

THE RIVER STATIONARY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6—Midnight.—The rivers are believed to have reached the highest point at 10 o'clock, and are now stationary, with the Monongahela thirty-three feet three inches and the Allegheny thirty-four feet six inches. The latest news from headwaters report the waters receding. It is still raining, but very light. One fatality is reported—Thomas Kelley, a grocer of the South Side, was trying to catch driftwood and fell in the Monongahela and was drowned. Another man, unknown, went down the river on a barge, and is believed to have been lost. Hundreds of women and children are quartered in the city-hall tonight. Many were half-starved, not having eaten anything all day. A substantial supper was served them and everything possible done to relieve their sufferings. The north pier of the union bridge was washed away and the bridge is in danger.

THE LATEST.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6—2:30 a. m.—The Allegheny has receded half an inch since 12 o'clock. The Monongahela is on a stand. The bridge at Herr's Island, two miles above the city, valued at $27,000, was carried away tonight. It is raining again very hard.

WHEELING, W. VA.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOUSES UNDER WATER.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 6—8 p. m.—[Special.]—The sixty-second hour of continuous rainfall has come to a close. The river is now forty-five feet, and rising at the rate of six inches per hour. Not less than five feet more is certainly expected by morning, which will make a flood without precedent. Not less than 6,000 citizens have already been driven from their homes, 1,500 houses inundated, and a loss in money of over $1,000,000 inflicted. Reports from the surrounding Towns of Bellaire, Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry, and West Wheeling, O., and Wellsburg, Fulton, Benwood, and Moundsville are heartrending, and within a radius of fifteen miles 20,000 people are homeless and damages estimated at $4,000,000 entailed. In this district half a dozen lives are known to have been lost. One-third of the city is under water, many streets being navigable for steamboats. Hundreds of families are without shelter. The up-town streets are filled with merchandise of every description from the business part of the town. No trains have left or arrived since noon. Telegraphic communications are difficult and precarious. There are fears of loss of life tonight. Citizens are panic-stricken, and the only thought is of safety for families and effects.

PEOPLE RESCUED FROM PERILOUS POSITIONS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 6.—Excitement was occasioned this evening by a report that many families were imprisoned by water in houses in the low part of town, and relief-parties were organized by Mayor Miller and about twenty families rescued from perilous positions. Prof. Stevenson and family were rescued from a dwelling on lower Sister Island, six miles above, by the towboat Belle Prince. Communication with the suburbs is cut off, the ferries not being able to run on account of driftwood and ice. The approaches to both bridges are flooded.

AT MANY POINTS.

THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 6.—Reports from twenty-five towns up the Maumee Valley within 100 miles of Toledo indicate a rainfall with varying severity during the twelve hours ending at noon today. This afternoon it is raining only slightly. The river here is as yet but little above the ordinary stage. The ice in the Auglaize at Defiance, O., broke up this afternoon, and a gorge was formed, but soon gave way, and at the last report the river was rising rapidly at that point, overflowing its banks in East Defiance. At South Toledo the river rose two feet in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., and is still rising, with indications of the ice giving way. Property along the river front here has been secured as far as possible against the flood. The Sandusky River at Fremont is rising slowly. The tracks of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road are under water, which may impede travel.

ZANESVILLE, O.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Muskingum River spread over all the lowlands above and below the city, sweeping grounds that have not yet before been reached by high water. An immense gorge six miles in length was lifted by the rise and broken to pieces and dashed against the covered bridge at Taylorsville, nine miles down the river, entirely destroying it.

WARREN, O.

WARREN, O., Feb. 6.—The west part of the city is overflowed, and scores of families have been driven from their homes. The manufacturing establishments on the flats are all closed, including the Westlake Rolling-Mill.

NAVARRE, O.

NAVARRE, O., Feb. 6.—The Connotton Valley Railway was washed out about one mile from town and trains are abandoned. The Wheeling & Lake Erie is running, but is likely to be stopped, as the river is still rising. There has been no great damage yet except to railways.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 6.—The Fifth Ward is inundated, the water on Mill street and Mahoning avenue being five feet deep. Railway traffic is seriously interrupted.

FREMONT, O.

FREMONT, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The river has been rising for the last twelve hours. People living along the river bank have deserted their homes and are moving their furniture to places of safety. The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway tracks are flooded and some of their property has been swept away.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—Dikes along the flats below the city broke tonight and about 100 families moved out, while others have gone into the second stories of buildings in hopes that the water will fall.

ATHENS, O.

ATHENS, O., Feb. 6.—The Hocking River is within two feet of the great flood of 1875, and will exceed that by tomorrow. There has been great damage on low lands.

STEUBENVILLE, O.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 6.—At 7 p. m. the river was forty-four feet, and rising. The flood is the greatest ever known. The city water-works are submerged and the supply is stopped.

HILLSBORO, O.

HILLSBORO, O., Feb. 6.—There are destructive floods all over the county. Bridges are gone at Greenfield, New Petersburg, and Carraford.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND.

AURORA, Ind., Feb. 6.—Intense excitement was caused here at 10 o'clock tonight when the alarm bells in Lawrenceburg, two miles away, were distinctly heard. The levee above that town has given away, and no doubt the place is being subjected to a rushing flood. There are no means of obtaining particulars.

VINCENNES, IND.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Wabash and White Rivers are rising rapidly, and all day yesterday and today farmers have been moving their stock and household goods from the bottom lands, as a tremendous flood is expected.

MADISON, IND.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The river lacks eight feet of the 1883 rise. The water will be over the governor in the gas works tonight.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—At Jeffersonville all is excitement and confusion. There is much apprehension lest the town shall be totally inundated, as last year. People are moving and preparing for a flood.

AURORA, IND.

AURORA, Ind., Feb. 6.—The flood already equals that of 1882, and rising three inches an hour. Business is prostrated and all manufactories stopped.

AT MARKLE, IND.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At Markle the entire town is covered with water. An iron bridge near that place over the Wabash River was swept away this afternoon.

ERIE, PA.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, of Pittsfield, were overtaken by the torrent today, and their cutter was knocked to pieces and Mrs. Danforth drowned. The foundations of a large manufacturing building were undermined by the rising water and the entire building is in danger of toppling. The structure sunk eighteen inches and wrecked $7,000 worth of machinery.

WASHINGTON, PA.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There has been no communication with Pittsburg except by telegraph since yesterday morning. Business on the Hempfield, between Washington and Wheeling, is also at a standstill. The heavy, steady rain continues, and the present indications are that travel will be suspended several days, bridges and track being washed away in several portions of the county. The water is so high that people have been compelled to vacate their homes.

MEADVILLE, PA.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 6.—The western and southern parts of the city were inundated, and people go to and from their homes in boats. All factories have been compelled to shut down and the schools are mostly closed. Trains on the Meadville Railway have been abandoned. A few passenger trains are running on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, but no freight.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 6.—The Shenango River is rising rapidly and railroad travel is suspended.

MARSHALL, ILL.

MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—It has been raining almost steadily for the last two days. The Wabash River is rising rapidly, and is now well over the bottom, and all the creeks are much swollen, threatening the entire destruction of the bottom crop.

METROPOLIS, ILL.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The river is rising two inches an hour at this point, and it is raining steadily. The levee can stand ten feet more. People are despondent over future prospects.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—There is great alarm at Port Deposit, and fears are entertained that there will be a heavy flood at a late hour tonight or early tomorrow morning. People living near the Susquehanna banks moved out this evening, taking their effects further up shore, and every possible precaution has been taken to guard against loss and damage from ice and water.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—At 6 o'clock the river was rising three inches an hour, with thirty-five feet in the canal, thirty-three feet on the falls, and raining steadily. People living in the point are expecting the water over the cut-off by morning and are moving out to escape inundation. The flood scenes of 1883 will doubtless be repeated. Only one drowning has been reported, a man named Frank Rudemaker, by the overturning of a skiff.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Warning has been sent to the planters below to remove their stock to a place of safety, which, if heeded, will save them thousands of dollars. It has been gaining almost steadily for the last thirty-six hours, which will swell all the interior streams and add to the disorder which is almost upon the people below this city.

AN INDIANA HOMICIDE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6—[Special.]—Dr. W. Humphries, a leading physician and Democratic politician, killed Lee Carruthers at Fontanet, eight miles east of here, tonight. They were at law over a doctor's bill, and Humphries was drinking. Humphries has given himself up and is in jail here.

THE METROPOLIS.

First Day's Proceedings at the Session of the National Agricultural Convention.

Probable Return to the Old Rules Governing Pork Inspection and Trading.

Cupid's Caperings Culminate in Several Weddings in High Life—A Tragedy in a Hospital.

THE FARMERS.

SESSION OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Thirty-eight gentlemen, representing societies in various parts of the United States, were present at the Grand Central Hotel this morning, when Col. U. T. Sprague, of Vermont, called the National Agricultural Convention to order. The convention is held annually under the auspices of the American Agricultural Association. Col. Sprague was not well, and called ex-Mayor Charles W. Hutchinson, of Utica, to the chair. Mr. Hutchinson made a brief address, in which he suggested the holding of a National Agricultural Exhibition each year.

At the afternoon session Mr. E. D. Goodwin, of Falls Village, Conn., read a paper on the "Influence of Forests." He favored the exemption of forest lands from taxation and the payment of a bounty to persons planting trees.

EFFECT ON FARMERS OF LEGISLATION.

Col. Hardin, of Kentucky, read a paper contributed by Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, on the necessity of the farmers of the United States organizing to protect their interests. All other classes, he said, were fully organized, and all preyed upon the farmer. All "come to Washington to influence legislation except the agricultural classes." "It is not a reputable business—lobbying—I'll admit," wrote Senate Vance, "but it is done nevertheless, and greatly to the benefit of those who do it, and to the detriment of those who do not." In the discussion of the paper Mr. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, denied with considerable emphasis the assertions made by Senator Vance that farmers suffered more than any other class from legislation. Farmers, he said, constituted the most privileged class in the country. Col. Frank M. Etting, of Pennsylvania, supported Senator Vance's views, saying that the farmer was the victim of the politician. The Hon. O. M. Tinkham, of Vermont, William Dean, of Delaware, and others, discussed the paper.

Gen. John L. Clingman, of North Carolina, addressed the convention by invitation, advising the agriculturists of this country to become wine-makers.

BUTTER-IMITATIONS.

The evening session opened with an interesting and elaborate paper by Mr. Joseph H. Real, of this city, Secretary of the association, on "Imitations of Butter." Mr. Real pointed out what he considered grave dangers to the dairy interests of this country from oleomargarine and butterine. In connection with the paper there was read a letter from Mr. F. B. Thurber, in which he argued that oleomargarine was wholesome and healthful, and that it had had the effect of raising the price of good butter instead of cutting it down. Mr. W. Folsom, of this city, spoke in opposition to Mr. Thurber's views, and urged the convention to concentrate its strength in an effort to place oleomargarine and butterine on the same basis as whisky as far as Government supervision of its manufacture and sale was concerned.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

Mr. Morris K. Moreland, of Ogdensburg, read a paper on Jersey cattle, and the Hon. George B. Light, of Pennsylvania, one on Francis Guinon's system of choosing cows.

The remainder of the evening was spent in trying to wrest from Farmer Jessop, of Long Island, the secret by which he was able to raise 700 to 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre.

The convention will continue tomorrow. Several interesting papers remain to be read.

'CHANGE CHATTERINGS.

RETURN TO THE OLD PORK RULES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the mess-pork dealers of the Produce Exchange, which was largely attended, this afternoon, Mr. Houck said that the new rules had been given a fair trial, with the result of lessening instead of increasing the business of New York; while formerly his firm had done a large business, it had gradually lost all the trade since the adoption of the new rules.

W. B. Cragin said that the receipts of pork this year show an increase of 25,000 barrels over last, indicating that some one was doing business.

A resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice that a return to the old rules governing the inspection and trading in pork would be beneficial to the provision trade. If this is adopted by the exchange, mess pork, to be a good delivery on contracts, will require to be repacked to 200 pounds weight per barrel and have a certificate of New York inspection. Under the present system the barrels contain 190 pounds and do not require inspection here.

A TRICK IN GRAIN.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange is investigating alleged irregularities connected with the posting of 500,000 bushels of wheat Jan. 14, whereby, it is claimed, several important firms benefited illegitimately to the extent of $20,000. These firms, it is said, heard of the posting some days in advance, and quietly had their certificates canceled, but did not withdraw the grain from store. The loss consequently fell upon the holders of the other certificates, and after this was adjusted these firms, it is alleged, went to the Inspectors and asked to have their certificates restored and had their grain regraded.

At the Windsor Hotel tonight it was said that the alleged dubious transactions involved the good name and standing of two of the most respected grain merchants in the country, and many were loath to accept the statement that they had been engaged in an effort to force their fellow-members to accept wheat below the regular standard insisted upon by the laws of the Produce Exchange.

HYMENEAL.

HALL—SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church was crowded with a fashionable assemblage this afternoon, gathered to witness the marriage of Miss Susie Scott, daughter of William H. Scott, to Bolton Hall, a son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The bride was escorted by her grandfather, Henry A. Hurlburt. The bridal costume was of rich white satin, with trimmings of point lace, cut with a long train. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, rector of the church. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. Hurlburt, No. 11 West Twentieth street.

DEMOREST—GILBERT.

Miss Alice Estelle Gilbert was married to William C. Demorest this evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Deems, performing the ceremony. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. A. C. Dexter, of this city. The church was well filled. The bride wore a white satin dress with a full train, long and plain. The reception which followed the marriage ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother was well attended, and was accompanied with music and dancing and a supper.

MOODY—BOURN.

Miss Sadie F. Bourn, daughter of Mrs. W. B. Bourn, was married this afternoon in the Church of the Holy Spirit to Horace Moody. The Rev. Dr. Guilbert, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride's dress was white satin brocade, with court train and front of point lace draperies.

SMITH—O'DELL.

Pliny F. Smith and Mrs. Ella O'Dell were united in marriage at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church this afternoon. The wedding was a private one, the marriage service being read by the Rev. Dr. Langdon, of New Jersey.

A HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

THE POWER OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—When the officers from the Harlem Police Court went to the Charity Hospital today with a warrant for the arrest of Frank M. Hall, an inmate of one of the sick wards, for having passed a bogus check on P. G. Shumaker, a furniture-dealer, last December, they learned of an event which in tragic detail has seldom been equaled. Monday last a strikingly-attractive and well-dressed young woman called at the hospital and asked to see Hall. "I am his wife," said the young woman, "and have brought him some trifles that may hasten his recovery, or at least that will relieve the tedium of his hours." The fair visitor smiled sweetly upon the house-physician when ushered into his presence, and displayed a basket of fruit and a small bouquet of flowers. "Poor fellow, I hope he will soon be well. Doctor, can I see my husband alone for a few moments? We have been separated for several days, and you know, Doctor, how we can appreciate such a kindness if you will only grant it," said Mrs. Hall.

THE VISIT AND THE DEED.

The kind-hearted medical man was moved by this appeal, and accompanied his visitor to her husband's ward. He noticed with delight the affectionate way in which the two he had brought together greeted each other, and departed from there as the deft fingers of the little lady were arranging the flowers she had brought with her in a dish of water. An hour later the serene little wife appeared again at the house-surgeon's office, and in the blandest tones thanked him for his courtesy and was eloquent of the pleasure afforded her by the visit. She then departed and has not since been seen. "Great heavens! What is the meaning of this?" shouted the house-physician when he went to Hall's bedside. The sick man was unconscious and covered with blood. A bowie-knife was hilt deep in his side. Restoratives were applied, and, a hasty examination being made, it was found that the sick man had been stabbed in the groin, in the shoulder, in the arm, and in the hip.

THE MAN'S STORY.

When Hall was finally restored to consciousness he said that the moment he was left alone with his wife her manner changed from that of a lovable and dutiful spouse to that of an angry avenger.

"'You wretch that you are,' hissed my wife," said Hall, "'do you think that I have brought you these flowers and this fruit because I love you? Do you imagine that I have come here with smiles of true gladness, and that I kissed you with the pleasure of a fond wife at meeting her faithful husband? No, it was all deception. I did it that I might reach your side without arousing suspicion. I did it that I might have revenge. I have come to kill you.'"

The wounded man described his wife's actions so graphically that even the veteran surgeon shuddered to hear it. He said that her eyes gleamed with a frenzy that rendered him speechless. He endeavored to pacify the woman, but it was unavailing.

"I tried to call for assistance," added Hall, "but she clasped her hand over my mouth, and to my horror drew a knife from her dress, and, flourishing it above me, muttered something about ridding the world of a fiend. I was stupefied with fear and unable to resist. I saw the gleaming knife descending, and then all was darkness, and I can remember nothing further."

The strangest part of this little episode is that, although the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station is in direct communication with the hospital, not a word of the occurrence was received by the police authorities. Officers have been sent to apprehend Mrs. Hall, but up to a late hour tonight no clew to her whereabouts had been obtained.

SUICIDAL.

A PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Louis Gehlert, aged 28, a salesman in the employ of Louis De Jonge & Co., paper-dealers at Nos. 71 and 73 Duane street, made a desperate attempt, which will probably result fatally, to commit suicide at his residence at No. 508 East Eighty-ninth street at a late hour tonight. Mr. Gehlert has for some months past suffered from a painful lung complaint, and in consequence became very despondent, frequently declaring that he did not care for life. Shortly after returning home from business today he was discovered by his wife and sister lying at the foot of the cellar stairs, his shirt-front dabbled with blood that flowed from several wounds. By his side lay a five-chambered Smith & Wesson pistol. At the sound of his wife's voice he raised himself, and with her assistance crawled up-stairs to the bedroom on the first floor, where he fell unconscious. Two bullets had entered the left breast just above the heart, and the other had entered a little higher and had passed clear through his body. When his undershirt was removed the bullet fell to the floor. There is no hope of his recovery.

ANILINE DYES.

THE GOVERNMENT WINS A SUIT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The suits of the firm of Wilhelm, Pichardt & Kutroff, importers of dyes, against the Government for the recovery of excessive duties imposed by Collector Merritt, was finished yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Government. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 was involved in the action. The firm imported a quantity of dyestuff, among which were several packages of "resortine red," "naphthalamine fast red," "Orange No. 2," and "Orange No. 4." They were classified by the Collector as aniline dyes, which are subject to a duty of 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. It was contended by the importers that the goods were not aniline dyes in the general acceptation of the term by well known chemists, and that their goods should be rated under the head of "Non-enumerated" articles, dutiable at 20 per cent. Plaintiffs will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

It was believed at a late hour last night that the Hon. Thomas Kinsella could not live twenty-four hours.

The funeral of the widow of Gen. Dix took place yesterday, and was attended by some of the best people of the city.

Edmund Tappan, charged with the murder of Mrs. and Miss Maybee at Brookville, L. I., has been committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Commissioner Fink has ordered a reduction in the sates on cotton from Memphis East from 62 to 50 cents per 100 pounds. This step was taken in consequence of the discovery that some roads in the Southwest were cutting rates. The order will go into effect Monday.

Mrs. Clara Belden Tippets, whose stage name is Clara Belden, and who was taken to Bellevue Tuesday insane, is a native of St. Louis and belongs to a fine family, it is said. None of the lady's relatives have appeared to administer to her in her illness, which her physicians say must result in death.

Several drivers of United States mail-wagons, arrested for cruelty to animals in driving sick horses, were tried yesterday. Dr. Seward Webb, W. H. Vanderbilt's son-in-law, testified that he had seen horses attached to mail-vans hardly able to walk. Despite the evidence the drivers were discharged or let off with a small fine.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

He Objects to Being Located in Two Widely Separated Cities at the Same Moment.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Henry Ward Beecher, having read long dispatches from New York in two morning papers to the effect that he had visited Mrs. Langtry's performance in that city last night, writes a note saying: "Have I a double, or can I be in two places at once? I thought I spent Tuesday night, Feb. 5, in Boston and at the Parker House after 7:30 p. m. By your telegraphic dispatches I am said to have been at Niblo's Garden, in New York City, listening to Mrs. Langtry and conversing with reporters. I am much perplexed to know which of these two persons was me. Either my identity is lost and my consciousness is no longer a reliable guide or I was in Boston during the very time I was listening to Mrs. Langtry. What shall I do? Is some one who 'looks like Beecher' passing himself off for me? I suspect so. Cannot some one catch him, examine him in theology, make him preach, and so detect the rascal?"

EMBARRASSMENT OF BOSTON FIRMS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Carrick & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, have been attached. Their trade was largely in the South, and they have a branch store in Nashville. Their stock is light. The liabilities of W. A. Smith, diamond dealer, reported failed, are stated at nearly $200,000, the bulk being to New York parties. An assignment for the benefit of creditors was made. The decline in diamonds is given as the cause of the embarrassment.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool; the Holland, from London; the Zeeland, from Antwerp; the Devonshire, from Bremen.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Arrived out, the Waesland and Arizona, from New York; the Scandinavia, from Portland; the Kepler and the Venezuelan, from New Orleans.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Illinois Corporations Licensed to Organize—A Mother's Search for Her Daughter.

Would-Be Murderers Convicted—Meeting of the Iowa Drainage Association—Alleged Incendiaries.

Belief that the Investigation of Superintendent French's Affairs Will Not Amount to Much.

ILLINOIS.

NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The following new companies were incorporated today by the Secretary of State: The R. R. McCabe Printing Company at Chicago; capital, $50,000; incorporators, R. R. McCabe, James D. Robertson, and Leroy G. McCabe. The Star Electric Light Company at Streator; capital, $20,000; incorporators, M. D. Hathaway, W. H. Holcomb, John Kangley, and Norman T. Gassette. The Madison Printing & Publishing Company at Alton; capital, $5,000; to publish a daily and weekly newspaper; incorporators, James T. Drummond, William McAdams, Henry O. Billings, and others. The Alta Investment & Smelting Company of Chicago; capital, $2,000,000; incorporators, Henry Davis, Y. E. McNeill, and D. M. Caldwell. The Strasburg Homestead Loan Association of Strasburg, Shelby County; capital, $1,000,000; incorporators, Henry Diepholz, Y. H. Wiandt, Martin Hamen, and others.

APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE.

Gov. Hamilton today appointed Robley D. Adams as Trustee of the Southern Normal School at Carbondale, to succeed Isaac B. Self, resigned.

RESIGNATION OF A TEACHER.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Miss Anna P. Sill, for thirty-five years Principal of the Rockford Female Seminary, has tendered her resignation.

WISCONSIN.

FRIENDLESS IN A STRANGE LAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Emiline Hardy, a widow, from Lancashire, England, applied at police headquarters today for assistance. Three months ago her daughter, 16 years old, disappeared. No clew could be found, and in her great grief the mother was approached by a London clairvoyant, who claimed to be able to find the girl. After a variety of "trances," for each of which the mother paid heavily, the clairvoyant stated that the girl was in St. Paul, Minn., whither she had eloped with an actor. The mother sold her property and came to America. In New York she was robbed by confidence-men. On arrival at St. Paul she found a letter from home stating that her daughter's body had been found in a river, and that the girl had evidently committed suicide. The woman's story is fully corroborated by letters in her possession. She was brought here by the kindness of railroad officials, and now seeks aid to return home.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Rev. D. William Bliss Ashley, one of the most eloquent and respected of the Episcopal clergy of this city, is dangerously ill.

CONVICTED AFTER A LONG TRIAL.

One of the longest, most ably-contested criminal suits tried in this section closed this afternoon. The defendants were Mahlon, McCullough, and William Puetz, charged with assault and attempt to rob a street-car driver. The affair took place at Bay View, and was a cold-blooded attempt to murder the driver and obtain his cash-box. Puetz and McCullough were arrested and finally made a confession, but when the time of trial came they pleaded not guilty. The matter went to the jury last night, who, after being out sixteen hours, returned a verdict of guilty.

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Grand Encampment of Odd-Fellows met here today with an attendance of 150 members and delegates. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed:

Grand Prelate—Charles Kendall, Beloit.
High Priest—Joseph Schroeder, Racine.
Scribe—L. B. Hills, Madison.
Treasurer—H. E. Huxley, Neenah.
Representatives—C. L. Deering, Portage, and R. D. Torrey, Milwaukee.

Stevens Point was chosen as the place for the next session. The encampment adjourned this evening.

IOWA.

KEOKUK LIQUOR LICENSES.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The city charter was amended last year by popular vote fixing the saloon license at $500. Thirty-three permits have been granted by the City Council, with the agreement that in case the Legislature prohibits the sale of ale, wine, and beer a pro rata refund shall be made from the date the law takes effect.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Alfred Porkoney, for forging the name of J. T. Lloyd, of Chicago, was sentenced to the penitentiary today for one year. He has been lying in jail seven months. Several merchants were victimized by his game.

THE GRAND LODGE OF UNITED WORKMEN.

In the Grand Lodge of United Workmen today the Executive Committee was authorized to press the pending litigation with the Supreme Lodge of the United States to the last resort. This resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge with but one dissenting vote. Waterloo was selected as the place of the next annual meeting. The old officers were reelected by acclamation and without exception.

DRAINAGE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Iowa Drainage Association held its first annual meeting here today. Prof. Knapp, President of the State Agricultural College, read a paper on "The Benefits of Tile-Drainage." Father Clarkson spoke on "Farm Drainage." He thought it would make the climate three degrees warmer, insure good crops, prevent 60 per cent of the malaria, and save much livestock from disease brought on by waters from stagnant pools and ponds. The other papers were deferred until morning. The idea of laying larger tile seems to be gaining in favor.

INDIANA.

HUNTING DOWN INCENDIARIES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The Vigilance Committee in Petersburg, Pike County, since the lynching of Charles Harvey, the night before Christmas, have been doing effective work in bringing criminals to justice. Harvey was suspected of complicity in the incendiarism that resulted in almost wiping the town from existence, and a committee of twelve citizens was formed to raise a fund and ferret out other criminals. The committee selected detectives and put them to work. Ben Battles was tracked to Illinois and brought back to jail. John T. Wyatt was captured at Lake Providence, La., and will be brought to Petersburg this week. Wyatt will appear in court to answer to the charge of burning a whole square of the business part of the town the night of Dec. 9, 1882. The evidence against him is his own alleged admissions to three different parties.

THE INVESTIGATION OF SUPERINTENDENT FRENCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The commission appointed to investigate the charges against Superintendent French, of this division of the railway mail service, held a second session today. Summonses have been sent to about two hundred postal clerks in the division to appear next week and present their grievances. The committee appointed by the postal clerks to collect evidence against French held a meeting tonight and decided to proceed no further in the matter. The investigation seems likely to end in a failure to sustain any of the charges.

DAKOTA.

FLIGHT OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

BLUNT, Dak., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—A warrant is in the hands of the Sheriff to arrest J. H. Bell, of Harold, charged with forging the name of Daniel Roach to a mortgage. Bell is under bonds for assaulting Frank Hadlock, of Minneapolis, some time ago with a hatchet and breaking his skull. It is said he has fled to the Indian reservation.

MINNESOTA.

A NEW BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6.—The St. Paul Base-Ball Association was organized tonight and will incorporate tomorrow, with a capital of $10,000. It will be a member of the Northwestern League. R. L. Hunter, who has had large base-ball experience, will be manager and exchange pitcher, and a nine will be gathered at once.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Peoria's Active Effort to Secure the Prize—The Committee.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The General Committee on Arrangements appointed some time since to secure, if possible, the location of the Republican State Convention at Peoria held its final meeting this evening. There was a full attendance and much enthusiasm in the undertaking was manifested. The various committees appointed to arrange details have made every provision for the accommodation of the convention in the event that it is held here. The following committee was appointed to visit Chicago and present the claims and advantages of Peoria before the State Central Committee, which meets in that city Tuesday next to fix the time and place for holding the convention:

R. H. Whiting, Frank Hitchcock, J. S. Stevens, S. D. Hatterbaugh, D. J. Callnigan, S. Samuel Wolner, J. S. Starr, R. C. Grier, M. W. Bassett, L. Ph. Wolff, I. C. Edwards, Isaac Taylor, Col. J. D. McClure, the Hon. S. H. Thompson, Ellis Howell, Charles Ballance, A. Stone, Leslie Robinson, J. B. Greenhut, J. H. Hilliard, G. L. Bradbury, Boss Herrick, W. E. Phelps, I. C. Pinckney, H. P. Trayer, John Hancock, J. C. Proctor, Maj. H. W. Wells, the Hon. D. McCullough, E. Baldwin, W. Cockel, L. L. Day, John Cratty, C. D. Clark, L. Sweetzer, the Hon. J. C. Yates, S. D. Bennett, A. J. Boylen, H. Van Buskirk, A. W. H. Reede, Will Clark, H. J. Singer, R. A. Culter, E. S. Easton, Judge Wright, G. H. McIlvane, Henry Schwobacher, R. C. McGrath.

This is not intended as a select committee, but simply includes those who are expected to go. The committee was authorized to invite others, and all who are interested in securing the location of the convention here are requested to accompany them and labor in behalf of Peoria. A portion of the delegation will leave for Chicago Sunday night and the remainder Monday. The meeting was characterized by a spirit of hopefulness, and the belief was freely expressed that the committee would be able to give good reasons for holding the convention here.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, colder clearer weather, preceded by light local snows, north to west winds, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing colder weather, northwest to northeast winds, higher barometer followed in the extreme northern portion by falling barometer, and variable winds.

For the Missouri Valley, generally fair weather, northeasterly winds shifting to northeast and southeast, colder weather, rising barometer, followed in the northern portion by falling barometer, and slowly rising temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind	Rain	Weather.
Albany	40	39	N	.09	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	71	68	S	.37	Cloudy.
El Paso	59	52	S. W.	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	37	..			
Galveston	70	66	S	•—	L. rain.
New Orleans	75	71	S	0	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	68	55	N. W.	.02	L. rain.
Cincinnati	55	58	N	.10	L. rain.
Indianapolis	40	37	N	.05	L. rain.
Louisville	33	43	N	.32	L. rain.
Memphis	60	47	N. W.	.93	L. rain.
Nashville	58	57	N	.27	L. rain.
Pittsburg	46	46	E	.11	L. rain.
Buffalo	31	31	N	.07	L. rain.
Cleveland	33	32	N	.06	L. rain.
Detroit	31	31	N	0	Clear.
Erie	34	35	N	.03	L. rain.
Oswego	29	29	N	•—	Cloudy.
Port Huron	27	25	N. E.	0	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	27	27	N. E.	0	Foggy.
Sandusky	35	34	N	.05	L. rain.
Toledo	32	32		.04	L. rain.
Alpena	19	..			
Chicago	33	29	N	•—	L. snow.
Duluth	12	9	N. W.	.04	L. snow.
Escanaba	17	8	N	.01	L. snow.
Grand Haven	30	26	N	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	15	8	N. W.	.02	L. snow.
Milwaukee	24	21	N	0	Cloudy.
Cairo	42	37	N	.45	†L. rain.
Davenport	33	28	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Des Moines	17	11	N	0	Clear.
Dubuque	30	..			
Keokuk	26	25	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
La Crosse	25	18	N. W.	•—	Cloudy.
Moorhead	—12	—18	N	0	Clear.
St. Louis	32	30	N	•—	Cloudy.
St. Paul	23	11	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill	33	32	N	0	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	22	19	N	•—	L. snow.
Omaha	12	2	N	0	Clear.
Yankton	7	— 8	N. W.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	— 2	—14		•—	Clear.
Fort Buford	0	—24	N	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	—19	..			
Cheyenne	11	— 3	S. E.	.02	Cloudy.
Fort Assinniboine	—15	—19	S	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	— 3	—16	W	0	Clear.
Denver	11	5	N	.02	L. snow.
Dodge City	18	14	N	•—	L. snow.
North Platte	9	— 2	N	0	Clear.
Battleford, B. A.	..	—30	S. E.	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	— 3	—27	S. W.	0	Clear.
Edmonton	..	8		0	Cloudy.
Kingston, Can	..	22	N	.01	Cloudy.
Medicine Hat	— 8	16	N	.01	Cloudy.
Quappelle	—15	—27	S. W.	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	15	—22	N. W.	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can	24	19	N	0	Cloudy.
P. Arthur's Land'g	..	4	N	0	Cloudy.
Toronto	29	26	N. W.	0	Cloudy.
Elliott	23	20	N. E.	0	Cloudy.
Helena	4	— 5	W	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	— 3	—15	N. W.	0	Clear.
Las Animas	17	9	E	.06	L. snow.
Little Rock	55	47	N	.78	L. rain.
Mackinaw	20	13	N. W.	.22	Cloudy.
Salt Lake	32	33	E	•—	Th'n'g.
Stockton	56	54	S. E.	0	Fair.
Chattanooga	63	..			

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.862	31.6	82	N	2	.03	Hy snw.
10:18 a. m.	......	34.8	....	N	4	......	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.965	33.1	83	N	8	......	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.055	31.4	71	N	8	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.126	29.0	77	N	6	......	Lt snow.

Maximum temperature, 35.2.
Minimum temperature, 29.0.
Mean daily barometer, 29.984.
Mean daily thermometer, 31.2.
Mean daily humidity, 81.

INDUSTRIAL.

Seven Hundred More Men Out of Work at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 6.—The weavers of the Pocasset mill struck this afternoon and the mill closed. Employs 700 hands and have pay-roll of $3,400 weekly.

Brown mill was also closed by the strike of the weavers. Thirteen mills have now shut down. The Tecumseh Corporation have voted to supplant mules by ring-spinning frames. These frames are run by girls; other mills are likely to take the same course. The strikers, in an appeal for aid, claim that lessening the supply and not reducing wages is the only remedy to improve the market and enhance prices. The reduction is confined to operatives, while the salaries of officials are untouched.

Industrial Items.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—The convention of river coal-miners in this city today was largely attended. After several hours' discussion it was decided not to demand any advance in wages at present, but enforce the district price—three and a half cents—at all pits.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Feb. 6.—The reduction of wages by the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, of this place, and by the Portsmouth Manufacturing Company, at South Berenica, Me., will be from 4 to 10 per cent. A strike is expected at other places.

MARRIED OVER.

Among the first callers on the marriage-license clerk yesterday morning was the smart young man Richard Brown, who took out a license the other day swearing that his name was Drahcir Nworb and that of his intended bride Alleda Xocliw. She accompanied him. Both said their object was to avoid publicity, and they thought their marriage would be legal because the names given were the correct ones, if spelled backwards. They were told, however, that they were not legally married, and that if any one saw fit to make the complaint Brown could be indicted for perjury and sent to the penitentiary. The couple then consulted with several friends and decided to take out a new license, for which Brown paid another $1.50. The names given were Richard Brown and Josephine Adella Wilcox. The young lady seemed to appreciate the situation more than Brown, who, however, was honorable enough to marry her in a legal way.

PENNSYLVANIA G. A. R.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 6.—Fifteen thousand comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, are in annual session here.

F. H. Dyer, of Post 120, Washington County, was elected Department Commander. The meeting was the largest in the history of the order. Robert B. Beath, Commander-in-Chief of the United States, arrived this evening.

THE COLOR LINE.

READING, Pa., Feb. 6.—The Grand Lodge of the Junior American Protestant Association adjourned after inserting the word "white" in the constitution, thus excluding colored people from the order. There can be no appeal from this decision.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Conference Relative to Legislation Made Necessary by an Amendment of the Ohio Constitution.

Adjournment of the Legislature of Texas—Gov. Ireland Hopeful of His Ability to Maintain Order.

Proposed Reorganization of the Ohio Judiciary.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—At the conference this morning and afternoon of the State Bar Committee and the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House relative to bills for the organization of the new circuit, two bills were presented. The first provides for the election of Judges next October and the organization of the court June 1, 1885. It divides the State into seven or more circuits, with three Judges for each circuit, who shall be elected for six years, and whose salary shall be $4,000 per year. After the three Judges are elected this fall they are to decide by lot who shall serve two, four, or six years.

Under the second bill the court is given appellate jurisdiction, the same as the present District Court, and takes effect Feb. 9, 1885, when the Judges take their seats. The most important provision of the bill relates to appeals to the Supreme Court. The trials are to be direct to the court, and two of the Judges can give an opinion.

The bills will be presented to the Legislature at an early day. These bills, when enacted into laws, will have complied with the judiciary amendment to the Constitution which was adopted at the last general election.

The Texas Legislature Adjourns.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The called session of the Texas Legislature adjourned sine die this evening, having been engaged for the last thirty days in enacting laws for the suppression of agrarian crime in this State. Many wise measures have been adopted, and large appropriations of money have been made to strengthen the arm of the Governor in his efforts to crush out the lawlessness of the hour and save Texas from the anarchy into which it seemed to be drifting.

Just before the dissolution of the Legislature a message was received from the Governor and greeted with loud applause. Following is the concluding portion:

While the measures you have adopted are not in all things what I desired, I shall omit no opportunity they offer to use them for the interest of the people of Texas, and if I can have the active support of local officers throughout the State, and the earnest sympathy and support of the people, I have great confidence that the laws will be enforced and property protected. For your earnest efforts for the people I thank each and every member of the two Houses.

The following measures were perfected today and go to the Governor for his signature:

To provide for leasing school lands belonging to unorganized counties, the longest lease to be seven years. The minimum rental is fixed at five cents an acre.

To require the opening of first-class roads between county-seats of all adjoining counties.

Requiring gates in each three miles of fencing.

The Governor signed the bills making fence-cutting and grass-burning felonies, three to five years penitentiary; also the bill appropriating $20,000 to secure the representation of Texas at the New Orleans Exposition.

The bill restricting corporate ownership of land in Texas to 640 acres failed in the Senate.

Twelve Hours for a Day's Work.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The bill making twelve hours a day's work for street-railroad conductors and drivers passed the Assembly by a vote of 80 to 32. Conductors and drivers may work overtime for extra pay. Many legislators declared the measure clearly unconstitutional.

THE FIRE RECORD.

In Chicago.

Engine Company No. 18 responded to a "still" yesterday morning at 1 o'clock and extinguished a fire in a frame barn owned by Michael Gorman and located in the rear of No. 269 West Fourteenth street. Damage $150. On the way back to the engine-house the firemen extinguished another fire in a frame barn in the rear of No. 113 Thirteenth street, owned by John Gorman, Michael's brother. Damage nominal. Both fires are supposed to have been started by enemies of the Gormans.

The alarm from Box 182 at 2:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in Joseph Coleman's stone residence, No. 3344 Michigan avenue. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000, and to the furniture the same. Fully insured.

The alarm from Box 451 at 8:40 yesterday morning was caused by a fire that originated in the kitchen of Harvey P. Weeks, No. 567 West Congress street. No damage.

Conflagration in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The loss by the fire on Mission and Stewart streets last night has been determined at $81,000; insurance, $66,000.

Fires Elsewhere.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Feb. 6.—Niblock's flour-mill burned last night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

STAMFORD DEPOT, Conn., Feb. 6.—William R. Fosdick's house and contents were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

A REJECTED RECRUIT.

Why a Would-Be Member of the Colored Troops Will Not Go to the Plains.

Mrs. Lizzie Burton was a depressed colored matron when, attired in semi-male and female apparel, she appeared last night at the Harrison Street Police Station. Her husband disappeared yesterday morning in quest of work. Happening past the recruiting-offices he noticed that colored recruits were wanted and enlisted. His wife was astounded when, later in the day, he appeared before her in soldier clothes. Without money or friends her condition was desperate. But she was determined not to succumb without an effort. Later in the day another colored recruit appeared at the headquarters. The applicant for military glory was short, compactly built, and looked hardy. The preliminary questions were satisfactorily answered, and all went well till the recruit was instructed to submit to medical examination. To this the recruit flatly objected, and the opposition could not be overcome. At length it was disclosed that the recruit was no less a person than Mrs. Burton, who had had her hair clipped and donned male attire. She had determined to follow her husband, but the service not requiring daughters for colored regiments she was rejected. Weeping copiously, her black head surmounted by a man's hat, and an overcoat over her dress, she was taken to a warm place in the lockup and accommodated for the night.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS IN COUNCIL.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—There are about 100 delegates, from nine States, attending the annual meeting of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers. The following officers were elected today: President, Grange Sard, of Albany; Vice-Presidents, S. R. Burton, of Cincinnati, George H. Barbour, of Detroit; Treasurer, Uriah Hill Jr., of Peekskill; Secretary, John T. Perry, of Albany; Managers, W. H. Whitehead, of Chicago, Henry Cribben, of Chicago, A. N. Parlin, of Boston, W. P. Warren, of Troy, and Jacob Snyser, of Louisville. The sessions are secret.

MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB MEETING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The regular spring meeting of the new Memphis Jockey Club begins April 22 and continues five days. Seven stakes are announced, the entries to which close Feb. 15, as follows: Gaston's Hotel Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, half-mile; Fairview Stakes for 2-year-olds, five-eighths mile; Memphis Oaks, 3-year-old fillies, one and one-eighth miles; Tennessee Derby, 3-year-olds, one and one-half miles; Cotton Exchange Stakes, all ages, one and one-fourth miles; Peabody Hotel Stakes, handicap, one and one-eighth miles; handicap steeplechase, two miles.

FOILED IN THE ATTEMPT.

The timely intervention of Elizabeth Veildhurn, who lives in the tenement No. 249 Clybourn avenue, prevented the accomplishment of a criminal assault upon a 6-year-old girl by Gustav Grief, a boy of 17. Mrs. Veildhurn raised an alarm and the criminal was taken to the police station. He is an apprentice to a finisher. The little victim is alone during the day, her parents being working-people. The occurrence caused intense excitement in the locality where it took place.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.
Daily (excluding Sunday) one year.........$10.00
Parts of a Year (including Sunday) per month......... 1.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year......... 6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year......... 6.00
Saturday edition, double sheet......... 2.00
Sunday, sixteen to twenty-four pages......... 2.00
Weekly Tribune, one year......... 1.00
PREMIUMS TO AGENTS.
For 5 weeklies (one free to agents)......... 5.00
For 50 weeklies, the daily free one year.
For 25 weeklies, the daily free six months.
For 13 weeklies, the daily free three months.
Specimen copies sent free.
Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.
Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 25 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper...	2 cents
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper......	3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper......	4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:
NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 *Tribune* Building. J. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Her Majesty's Opera Company. "Faust."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Love's Device" and "The Great Divorce Case."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. M. W. Hanley's Company in "McSorley's Inflation."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. James A. Herne in "Hearts of Oak."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. J. H. Haverly's Comedy Company in "Our Strategists."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

MRS. CARLISLE is ill, possibly with vexation.

LUMBER firms are moving to South Chicago.

THE Naval Appropriation bill will call for $14,329,196.

AN end of the trade-dollar is promised. The bill will be ready today.

SENATOR HOAR'S Copiah Committee will probably start for the South next Monday.

OWNERS have been barred from the privileges of the Chicago Real-Estate Exchange.

THE Mexican Land-Grant Titles bill was debated at great length yesterday in the Senate.

A CIVIL holiday in Montreal gave that city a gala appearance. The ice-carnival continues.

SECRETARY TELLER has been ordered by the House to tell it all about the war on the pension agents.

DE BRAZZA'S undertaking on the Congo is a failure, and Stanley has been more than usually successful.

A BRITISH Cabinet Council was held on the Egyptian question yesterday morning, with Gladstone presiding.

AN amendment to the Chinese law is now before the Senate, it having been prepared by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PAUL STROBACH, nominated for United States Marshal of the Middle District of Alabama, has been rejected by the Senate.

AN appropriation of nearly a million dollars for the terraces and very bad steps of the Capitol was voted by the Senate yesterday.

LAST evening the President gave twenty-one courses and seven wines to the Diplomatic Corps. The foreigners all got there.

THE Western Cracker-Bakers' Association is in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Business is dull just now, according to general reports.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has been asked by the House for all the correspondence since 1878 between America and Great Britain on the subject of extradition.

Two years' rent for the site of the Exposition Building have been paid into the City Treasury. The amount was $1,000 in all.

PARNELL, last night in the Commons, announced an intention of moving an amendment to the Queen's speech with reference to the condition of things in Ireland. Thus the ball opens as usual.

YESTERDAY the Illinois editors went to Mount Vernon on a Government vessel. That monarch of the deep blue sea, Secretary Chandler, accompanied them to keep things quiet along the Potomac.

TAXPAYERS may be interested in knowing how school-sites are purchased in Chicago. A real-estate dealer elsewhere in this issue makes some statements. While in no wise vouched for, they are still offered as very interesting reading matter.

ST. LOUIS is making a sorry figure at Washington, her jealousy of Chicago leading her to ridiculous lengths. The latest result of this foolish spirit is the refusal of a Mississippi River Convention to indorse any plan for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi.

THE first part of the Norwegian impeachment trial is coming to a close. So much time has elapsed that the Radicals have softened into Liberals, and the Liberals are now Conservatives. Thus a compromise is more probable than it was a while ago. Besides, Europe is giving poor Norway occasional hints that any thought of a Republic must be forborne, as there are already too many Republics on earth to please the Kings and the potentates.

LIEUTS. HARBER and Schuetze have sailed from Hamburg for America with the bodies of De Long, Collins, Ambler, and the other explorers who perished so miserably in the Lena Delta. The history of the great journey so far accomplished is given in our special cable dispatches.

CINCINNATI is in danger of a recurrence of last spring's great catastrophe. The river is over the sixty-foot mark. All the towns above are in the condition usual at this time of year. The floods in other regions are as bad as they average, though far below the records of 1882 and 1883.

THE friends of the Hennepin Canal have triumphed in the House Committee on Railways and Canals by a vote of 8 to 2. The committee will advise the House to appropriate $1,000,000. The friends of this great project are entitled to the warmest praise for efforts which have resulted so satisfactorily.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was buried at Boston yesterday. The body was viewed by the public at Faneuil Hall. The funeral services were conducted at the old Hollis Street Church, the attendance of sorrowing people being far beyond the capacity of the building. There was no further ceremony at the grave.

IN the House the pleuro-pneumonia debate has begun. Great heat characterizes the discussion, the Southwestern cowboys believing any attempt at legislation against the disease to be an invasion of the Constitution and a thing otherwise obnoxious. Western men generally favor the bill, and much interest is shown.

IT is alleged that the Captain of the steamship Glaucus ordered his vessel to sail past the wreck of the City of Columbus while the rigging of that ill-starred craft was full of hapless human beings. The Captain's reason for the inhuman act thus charged against him was that he did not want to be delayed on his trip.

EUROPEAN correspondents consider war between Russia and Germany an inevitable event. It is "Dear father" and "Dear cousin" just now, but the irritation of the Russians is very great. The German population is increasing too rapidly in Russia, and will soon be persecuted. The two great men in the Muscovite kingdoms now are Katkoff and Pobedonosstzeff.

IT took only three minutes yesterday for a jury to decide that when Andrew J. Mason killed his brother-in-law, William Paddocks, the night of Oct. 21 last on Paulina street, near Walnut, he did right. Paddocks, on the strength of a very bad record, went out to find somebody to kill, and ended up a corpse, having been bulleted with his own store of ammunition.

READERS may find in our Washington report the exact status of the land-grants of four leading corporations. The Secretary of the Interior yesterday furnished these valuable data to the Senate in response to Mr. Van Wyck's resolution. The four roads mentioned above are the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Texas Pacific. The figures officially disclose the well-known fact that for every acre earned by the roads fifty remain within reach of the people.

THERE was a season of unusual excitement in our produce markets yesterday. Hog products were again higher, but they yielded the lead in interest to wheat and corn. Grain was stimulated by fears of damage to the winter wheat, and by a sharp falling off in the volume of corn receipts, while large quantities of the latter were said to be submerged by the Southern floods. The result is brisk buying by some of the biggest shorts in both markets, and May wheat sold up to $1.01, closing on the curbstone at nearly that figure.

IN spite of all the maudlins and their McGlorias in Excelsis, the great New York plug-ugly went down to the penitentiary yesterday for six months. In his oration to the Judge, Mr. McGlory said: "I could atumbled widout no fuss." But he didn't, and down he goes! The views of the bench displeased him exceedingly. When his admiring acolyte, the good Mr. Gibbs, said: "Billy, we'll do all we can for you," McGlory responded, with some show of very good sense, though with heat: "Do you know what you can do for me now, Gibsy? You can go to the devil!"

THE TRIBUNE remarked some months ago that Second-Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer must go, and we are now happy to chronicle the fact that he has gone. Mr. Elmer will be remembered as the official who kept on making contracts with the gentlemen indicted for the star-route frauds, and who resented newspaper investigation and criticism of the facts as an outrage on the vested rights of the officeholding class. We stigmatized his conduct then as outrageous, and have never seen or heard of any extenuating circumstances. Mr. Elmer is succeeded by Mr. Henry D. Lyman, who has been for several years in the Post-Office Department, and has, we are assured, made himself particularly obnoxious to the star-route gang by the strictness with which he has insisted on the fulfillment of all contracts to the letter and by his peculiar obtuseness as to the merits of expediting.

THE uproar created by the attack of Charles Francis Adams Jr. on the Greek fetish in our colleges in his address at Harvard last year could not have been greater if such a protest had never before been heard from within college walls. As a matter of fact, just thirty years before Mr. Adams spoke a scarcely less damaging criticism of the excessive devotion of the modern universities to Greek and Latin was made by one of the most distinguished graduates of Oxford of the last generation—the poet, Arthur Hugh Clough. Clough pursued a career of unexampled brilliancy at Rugby, and coming up to Oxford carried away the Balliol scholarship with a renown beyond that of any of his predecessors. But once in the university the splendor of his career began to pale. The reason for his failure to obtain the first honors in the university as he had done in the school was due to nothing but the fatigue with which, after spending years on the classical languages, he contemplated the prospect of years more to be spent in the same path while there was so much to be learned the better worth his knowing. "Was I to go," he said afterward in describing his feelings, "keeping up my Latin prose-writers three years more? . . . What I wanted was to sit down to happy, unimpeded prosecution of some new subject or subjects. Surely there were more in the domain of knowledge than that Latin and Greek in which I had been wandering about for the last ten years! Surely there were other accomplishments to be mastered than the composition of Iambics and Ciceronian prose. . . . An infinit lassitude and impatience which I saw reflected in the faces of others quickly began to infect me. Tho by our Latin prose we should gain prizes academical beyond all example, it would not the less certainly be a mere shame and waste of strength to make the effort. I did go on for duty's sake, and for discipline and docility, sadly doing Latin prose, but except in docility profiting little." This was not the rebellious complaint of a superficial man nor of one who wanted to sacrifice to hard practicalism all that is fine and esthetic in education. This cry of the weariness and waste of the regular classical routine pursued by most of the American as well as English colleges came from one who was among the foremost classical scholars of his time, as is shown by his retranslation of Dryden's Plutarch's Lives, which has become the recognized standard version.

BLACKBURN'S ELECTION.

Blackburn's triumph over Williams and Carlisle in the prolonged struggle over the Kentucky Senatorship has a peculiar significance at this time. It denotes the drift of the Democratic party in the tide of success. It is a striking manifestation of the spirit which animates the "Solid South." It is a new indication that the old pro-slavery Rebel sentiment controls the Democracy whenever the conditions are favorable to its development. If the general elections of 1882 had gone against the Democrats; if their party were in the minority in the present Congress: if the odds were largely against them in the approaching National campaign, then the party leaders would counsel caution and deliberate efforts would be made to repress the hot-headed extremists and to deceive the people. Under such circumstances Blackburn could not have been elected, and it is probable that he would have been persuaded to sacrifice his ambition to the good of the party, and not even presented himself as a candidate. But the successes of the Democrats during the last two years have encouraged them to present a bold front and to give candid expression to their real preferences. Popular sentiment has lost all its terrors for them in the confidence they feel, and the Hotspurs of the Rebellion naturally come to the front.

Blackburn is not the sort of a man a conservative party would send to the Senate from any part of the country. His ability is of a superficial character, and confined for the most part to occasional outbursts of passionate eloquence. He is almost boyish in the indulgence of his temper and prejudices. But he is a typical Southerner of the Confederate stripe. He has a chronic sneer for Northern men and Northern ideas. He entered the Confederate service without even the poor excuse of following his State, for Kentucky did not pass an ordinance of secession. But it was this very excess and exuberance of disloyalty which secured him his elevation to the United States Senate. He has refused to be "reconstructed." He is the embodiment of sectionalism and Southern intolerance. Hence the famous services of "Cerro-Gordo" Williams in the Mexican war counted for nothing against him. And even if it be admitted that Williams is a dull man who does his party no special credit in the United States Senate, Carlisle was available, and he is a man of conceded ability and National repute. But Carlisle had not fought in the Rebellion, and is regarded as a quiet, conservative citizen; all his statesmanlike qualities and all his dignified ambition for himself and his party were put aside in favor of Blackburn's sectionalism and bravado.

The election of Blackburn will undoubtedly be extremely gratifying to the Solid South and to the Bourbons everywhere. It will be received with as much rejoicing as the Virginia victory which was achieved by the use of the shotgun. But the Democrats are mistaken if they think that these outcroppings of the enduring hatred of free institutions and the Union cause, of their deep-rooted sectionalism and prejudices, will pass unnoticed. The fact that the smallest prospect of success brings out the old Confederate feeling so strong is a fair indication of what may be expected if the entire control of the Government shall pass into the hands of a party which chooses men like Blackburn as its leaders. The Kentucky election is a temporary triumph for the irreconcilables, but it will cost the Democratic party dearly in many States which are necessary to its success next fall.

DEFEAT OF BAKER'S SHEEP.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the force of Egyptian sheep under Hicks Pasha, which penetrated the Soudan as far as El Obeid, was easily defeated and annihilated by El Mahdi's fanatics. A glance at the map printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE shows how two months of inactivity have allowed the Arab slavedealers' rebellion to grow and spread. El Obeid, where Hicks Pasha's flock of sheep was defeated, is nearly 200 miles southwest of Khartoum, on the Nile, which is now in imminent danger, and now the whole of Upper Egypt as far north as a line drawn from Dongola to Suakin, which is nearly 400 miles northeast of Khartoum, is in a blaze of rebellion. It has gained such force and headway that Baker Pasha, starting out to effect a communication with Khartoum and to help cover the retreat of its garrison, which has been ordered to evacuate, is defeated and crushed almost before he is out of sight of his base, and that too not by El Mahdi's principal force, which is still to the southwest of Khartoum, six or eight hundred miles away, but by the tribes which have risen in revolt well up towards Middle Egypt. The details of the disaster have already appeared. It is the old story. Baker, like Hicks, found himself surrounded. Like Hicks, he formed a square, which was immediately crushed owing to the cowardice of his Egyptian troops, who flung away their arms and yelled for mercy at the first onset, just as they did at Tel-el-Kebir and again at El Obeid. To put these fellaheen into an army and march them against the Arabs was a needless and horrible cruelty. Twenty centuries of oppression and servitude have crushed out every spark of the soldier spirit which they ever had. Romans and Turks, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and their own rulers in succession have stamped them into the very ground, have persecuted, whipped, fleeced, and plundered them until they have lost all virility. The processes of evolution have been reversed. They have been reduced from men to the most timid of animals. It would be just as consistent to send a flock of sheep to fight a pack of wolves and dogs as to send these poor, timid, helpless, imbecile fellaheen against the Arabs of the desert. Unquestionably the defeat of Baker Pasha means the loss of Khartoum and of a large part of Upper Egypt to the Khedive's authority, and a still more rapid growth of the rebellious spirit, for rebellion in that region speeds marvelously with every new success. The order has been already made to evacuate Khartoum, but how is it to be done? A garrison of between 3,000 and 4,000 troops and a population of 10,000 are to be removed. Their very numbers must involve endless confusion and danger. Sir Samuel Baker, one of the best authorities, has written a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which he seeks to solve this question. He indicates in detail the route which the fugitives must follow. Steamers and "noggurs" (open vessels of about thirty tons) must be utilized, and there are enough of them to accommodate the whole number, with their baggage, and as the Nile is extremely wide at this point they would be comparatively free from attack along the banks. Floating down the Nile, some of them would be wrecked in the cataracts, but the main body of them would reach Berber. Beyond this navigation is impossible. If the natives of Berber are hostile, as has been reported, the crowd would be attacked for the sake of the plunder. If not, they would land. From this point they could not go west to Dongola, for they could not get the transportation. They could not go north to Korosko, as the route leads not only through a hostile region, but through the worst desert in Nubia, without a drop of water except the bitter wells, from which only camels can drink. Eastward there is a sandy, stony desert extending 280 miles to Suakin, and this route also is closed, not only by want ot transportation, but also because it is already held by hostile tribes. Supposing, therefore, that the fugitives have succeeded in reaching Berber, they are still in a dilema from which Sir Samuel Baker sees no way of escape except by organizing an Arab army to coöperate with the garrison, which he thinks can be done by the liberal use of money. Then if a sufficient number of camels can be had, which he thinks is doubtful, they might force their way through the desert, while Baker Pasha holds the hostile tribes at bay and covers their retreat. It will be observed that the prime factor in Sir Samuel Baker's solution of the problem is no longer in existence. Baker Pasha's force is wiped out, and he is as much of a fugitive as the Khartoum garrison, though he is running in a safe direction.

Assuming that the garrison were unable to make the march to Suakin, Sir Samuel Baker decides that they will have to occupy Berber, fortify their position, and hold it until help can reach them. He says, not very hopefully:

> There can be no doubt that a determined stand must be made at Berber, where the garrison from Khartoum will have increased the force already stationed in the town. Supplies must be collected by the steamers, and earthworks must be strengthened. If 5,000 Indian troops were immediately sent to Suakin, the news of their arrival, with the usual exaggerations, would exercise a wholesome effect in bringing over certain Arab tribes to the Government, and would immensely encourage the troops that would be holding Berber, at which point there would be a garrison of about 7,000. With that number at Berber, and 8,000 at Suakin, in addition to the Arabs under Sheika Hussein Bey Khalifa, there would be no difficulty in reopening and holding that desert route. Under those circumstances I feel certain that the necessity for evacuating Berber would have disappeared. But everything depends upon the Indian troops arriving rapidly at Suakin, which they should have done within a fortnight of the disaster in Kordofan. If this strategy were resolved upon the garrison of Kassala could march by the Atbara River upon Berber, and concentrate the forces upon one point.

Before Baker Pasha's flock of sheep was destroyed such a policy might have contained some gleams of hope. It has been estimated that the shortest time in which Indian troops could arrive at Suakin would be two months. There is no hope from English troops, for England will not send them, and if she did they could not live and fight in those torrid Nubian deserts. It is more likely that the next news we shall hear will be of the massacre of the Khartoum fugitives, either at Khartoum or Berber. Meanwhile the world will watch with anxiety the fate of Gordon Pasha, who with his little escort is traversing these inhospitable deserts swarming with hostile Arab tribes. He is "the noblest Roman of them all"—an able man, and a courageous soldier, whose loss would be widely mourned.

PARTY ASPECTS OF THE TARIFF.

The introduction of Morrison's bill proposing a small reduction in tariff taxation will undoubtedly be an embarrassment to partisans of both parties in Congress. But it cannot be avoided nor postponed; the issue is made up, and the leaders of both parties must elect to take one side or the other.

It is for the Democrats to decide, first, what course they will pursue. All legislation on tariff taxes must originate in the House, which the Democrats control now by 75 majority, and which they will control by a still larger majority after they begin to unseat Republican members who were elected to make room for Democrats who were not elected. They are confronted with the Morrison bill, reported by their Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee as the result of a factional struggle among themselves. It is for them to decide what they will do with it. They may accept and pass it in the spirit in which it has been proposed; or they may pursue a policy of delay which will bring Congress to the eve of adjournment without taking any action; or they may amend and emasculate it in such fashion that it will not be recognizable when passed and will not afford the country any substantial relief. The Democrats must choose between these different courses; but they cannot ask the Republicans to divide the responsibility with them, for their majority in the House is large enough to enable them to do just as they like. They will not dare to vote down the Morrison bill, but they will be equally responsible if they permit it to die from neglect. The child is theirs, and they are accountable for its nourishment and support. Nor can they attenuate and weaken the bill without incurring public censure. They are brought face to face with two given facts: (1) A surplus Government revenue of $100,000,000, which not only warrants but demands a reduction in taxes; and (2) the Morrison bill, which proposes to take $35,000,000 of taxes from the necessaries of life. If they permit the Morrison bill to fail, or if they disembowel it, they will go before the people next fall convicted of an unwillingness or an inability to satisfy the popular demand and make good the professions and promises of their party.

If the Democrats of the House stand by their leader and pass a bill reducing the tariff 20 per cent they will put the burden of responsibility upon the Republicans. The bill will then go over to the Senate, where the Republicans have a nominal majority. Then it will be incumbent upon the Republicans to accept or reject the proposed reduction. They will be confronted with the same excess of Government revenue, the same popular demand for a reduction of taxes, and certain precedents set by their own party, which will make the issue extremely embarrassing. They will be constrained to admit that the Morrison bill makes no more of a reduction on the whole than the Tariff Commission proposed; that it retains duties at as high a figure as the Morrill tariff, which was adopted in the face of the War; that their own party in a previous Congress adopted the same horizontal plan of reducing the tariff, then taking off 10 per cent. It is scarcely conceivable that under these circumstances the Republican Senate will dare to reject a proposition of tax-reduction coming from the Democratic House. If it shall do so the Republican party will be obliged to go before the people as the opponent of tax-reduction in a Presidential struggle which is doubtful at the best.

These are the partisan embarrassments of the present situation as complicated by the designs of selfish interests. But they must be met by both parties on an equal footing, with the single difference that the Democrats have the privilege of the first choice and run the danger of making the first mistake.

VAN WYCK WANTS TO KNOW.

Senator Van Wyck is one of those who are always "wanting to know," and the best of it is, that the things he wants to know are what the people are most anxious to find out, but would never discover if it were not for the various resolutions of inquiry he springs on Congress from time to time. We should never have known, for instance, what Bliss' expenses were per day for bay rum, and bootblacks, and fees to palace-car porters during the star-route thief trials had it not been for Van Wyck's pestiferous habit of asking questions. A great deal of what we know about the land-grant frauds has been brought out by his inquiries.

Monday he offered the following, which promises to uncover some of the peculiar financiering by which the Union Pacific has been made to run millions of dollars into the pockets of Jay Gould and others while it was pretending to be unable to pay the Government what it owed for the interest on the bonds given it from the Treasury of the people:

> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has issued any new stock or made any mortgage, pledge, lease, running arrangement, or other traffic contract since March 3, 1873. Agreed to.

The act referred to provides that thereafter no new stock should be issued without the permission of Congress, and Senator Van Wyck wants to know if it is true, as he is informed that new stock to the amount of $10,000,000 has been issued in violation of that law, and, what is worse, issued to pay Jay Gould for a lot of the stock of worthless roads that he has unloaded on the Union Pacific at extravagant prices.

The Oregon Short-Line it is also believed is now being built out of the receipts of the Union Pacific, which pleads its inability to pay the Government what it owes. The Crédit Mobilier is not dead. Sidney Dillon, who was one of the prime movers in that iniquity, has awarded the contracts for the construction of this line, which is being built practically at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States, to his own nephews. The investigation Senator Van Wyck has called for is especially opportune in view of the singular proposal of Senator Edmunds and the United States Railway Commissioner that Congress should reduce the interest these roads have to pay the Government from 6 per cent to 3 and should give them sixty years to pay the debt in, leaving them in the meanwhile to pay their stockholders 7 per cent dividends and hide as many millions as possible in Crédit Mobilier construction of new lines and swindling purchases of old ones from Gould, and Dillon, and other "financiers" of their type.

"THE QUEEN'S SPEECH."

Except in a few minor details calculated to satisfy some of the specialist sections of the party and the Irish Home-Rulers, the official program of the English Liberals, as outlined in the so-called Queen's speech, but with which the Queen had nothing more to do than affixing her signature, has been anticipated by the platform declarations of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. The triumph of the Radicals of the Cabinet over the aristocratic Whigs is apparent in almost every line. If one-half the measures foreshadowed are passed into law Mr. Childers' prediction a few weeks ago that the session would be productive of changes in the social and political life of Britain greater, more far-reaching, and more important than the events of 1689 will be amply fulfilled.

As was anticipated the Franchise bill giving every householder in the United Kingdom, including Ireland, a vote, and rearranging the property non-resident vote will be the first and most important measure of the session. It will be "at once presented," and it will be made preliminary to measures relating locally to—

> Greater efficiency in the administration, to the alleviation of burdens by improved arrangements, and to the enlargement of the powers of ratepayers through the representative system, including among them the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

This is radical and comprehensive enough for the most thoroughgoing reformer. Representative bodies elected by householders and ratepayers will take the place of the irresponsible, historically accidental grand juries, vestries, and close corporations of aristocrats, Squires, and plutocrats. The measure which will embody these reforms will, like the franchise measure, extend to all parts of the United Kingdom. It will be much more thoroughgoing than it was hoped it would be, and the promise made in reference to it indicates a determination to strip the Squires of nearly every vestige of power and privilege which they have hitherto regarded as their peculiar and inalienable inheritance. It will extend to the granting of liquor licenses, and it is clear that an effort will be made to reconcile the proposals of Mr. Bright and Sir Wilfrid Lawson by placing the control and regulation of the traffic in intoxicating drinks with the proposed representative County and Municipal Boards. This will meet with Sir Wilfrid's local-option views and Mr. Bright's anti-Squire and anti-cleric notions.

The proposals of the Irish Home-Rulers are neatly and deftly met, and those gentlemen are practically deprived of all valid excuse for obstruction, by the inclusion of their country in the franchise and County-Board measures and by the promise held out that it "depends on the progress made with the weighty business already set forth" whether the bill for giving London a municipal government shall not include other cities—Dublin, for instance.

Mr. Chamberlain's special and pet projects for the regulation of shipping and railroads so as to prevent the sacrifice of the lives of employés to the greed of owners and corporations are not lost sight of, and Scotland is to have such measure of local self-government as its representatives can agree on.

The Liberal proposals are bold, generous, and radical, and they are ingeniously set forth. The domestic measures will be proof against Tory attacks in the Commons, at least. The stupid party will have to confine its strong criticisms to questions of foreign policy, and on these points it must be remembered that the difficulties and misfortunes of the Liberals both in South Africa and Egypt are inheritances from the last Tory Administration. The program has apparently solidified the English Liberals and satisfied the reasonable expectations of the Irish Home-Rulers. The leaderless Tories will have to face a united and harmonious party. Their prospects have had fitting augury perhaps in the utter and undignified collapse of their attempted criticism of the Liberal proposals Tuesday evening. If Mr. Gladstone can keep his forces as well in hand as he did during the first day's session he may be able to carry into effect his full program.

'Morrison's Tariff Bill.'

N. Y. *Times* (Rep.): Mr. Morrison's bill is an honest, simple, practical attempt to relieve the people of burdens which rest on every industry, every trade, every household and individual in the land. It is not a theorist's bill; it is not, in effect, though it may be in intent, a political bill, and it cannot be made one except by the mistaken conduct of party leaders. It does not receive the support of the Democrats as a party, nor reflect their views, or policy, or tendencies. It is bitterly opposed by a powerful faction in the party, and cannot now be claimed as a Democratic measure. It does represent substantially the views of a large part, if not of the great majority, of the Republican party. It starts from the Morrill tariff. It stops short of the avowed intention of the last Republican Congress. It is purposely framed to meet the position to which the Republicans are committed. There is no reason why it should not receive the support of conservative Republicans, except that it comes from a Democratic source, and that fact would, by such support, be deprived of all political significance or effect. Regarding the principle and expressed intention of the bill—and if it be found, on examination, not to conform to these it can be made to do so—it is the plainest dictate of duty and policy to adopt it. It reduces, though very moderately, yet essentially, the rate of taxation, and it in all probability would produce a reduction of the revenue. With a surplus of $100,000,000 annually, both the rate and the amount of taxation must be reduced. It is absurd and wrong for any representative Government to continue such needless exactions upon those whom it pretends to represent. The people have a right to their own money, in their own pockets, to be used in their own way. No set of political agents have any right to take it from them to be expended at the discretion of the agents and not of the taxpayers. This proposition is so plain that there can be no argument against it.

The Morrison bill is not free trade, and opposition to it is not in any decent sense the support of protection. The bill is, in effect, a moderate and conservative attempt to deal with the actual and pressing needs of the business of the country. By treating it fairly and intelligently the Republicans can serve the country with no harm to their own party and no decided advantage to their opponents. By blind adherence to the tariff as it is, exorbitant and oppressive, partial and unjust, they can do themselves great injury and greatly help their opponents.

Prof. Sullivan Wanted.

Cleveland has produced a fistic champion who promises to disturb the laurels of Sullivan, and Murmin Thompson is his name. He weighs 225 pounds and has all the necessary qualifications of a bruiser, as a dispatch says that he has "a savage, bulldog countenance and looks more like a beast than a man." Thompson made his début in Cleveland Tuesday night in a hard-glove set-to with Jack Stewart, the champion of Canada, who weighs 200 pounds and stands six feet one inch in hight, and succeeded in "knocking out" the six-foot Kanuck in *three* rounds, as is shown by the following official report of the combat:

> The Kanuck advanced first and opened the fight, and, after light sparring for a minute, struck Thompson a terrible blow in the face. By his movements Stewart showed himself to be the more scientific hitter of the two. Thompson received the blow in the face angrily, and closed in on his antagonist. He brought a terrible sledge-hammer blow down on the Kanuck, hitting him in the neck under the left ear, and knocking him down. Both men retired to their corners in bad humor.
>
> Second round—The Canadian came up very groggy in the second round, and, after a few feints, the referee called time, to give him a chance to recover himself and stand well on his feet. The Obioan again closed with the Kanuck, and once more floored him.
>
> Third round—This round showed Stewart to be in very bad shape, but he came up gamy; after a feint and a body-blow, Thompson closed in and struck the Canadian a terrible "Ohio idee" in the neck midway between the chin and ear. The poor Kanuck fell to the floor like a log, having been knocked senseless. His second rushed to his assistance, and the cry ran through the hall that the man was killed. A riot came near resulting. The excitement was intense. A physician jumped upon the platform and kneeled beside the prostrate man. Fully ten minutes elapsed before the Canadian was resuscitated.

Having made his successful début, the Clevelander is now ready to entertain all comers who are desirous to test the force of his "Ohio ideas," and it is stated that he will challenge Prof. Sullivan, of Boston, for the purpose of knocking him out in three rounds. The laurels of New England are in peril.

Evidently it is time for Prof. Sullivan to abandon his investigations on the Pacific Coast and return to the Bay State at once and defend his belt. Boston culture is threatened by Cleveland Philistinism, and the Boston notion is called upon to assert its superiority over a new phase of the Ohio idea. The contest between them will be looked for with deep interest. It will decide whether the belt will stay in Boston or come West. Thompson being a full-blooded Yankee and the Professor an Irishman, it will also decide whether the Sunburst or the Star Spangled is to symbolize the championship.

THE Springfield professional politicians are now seeking to destroy Peoria's chance for the Republican State Convention by talking about Chicago as a more desirable location. This is in the nature of setting a back-fire—a mere subterfuge designed to divert attention from the growing sentiment in favor of Peoria in the hope that the choice may again fall upon Springfield, which has had the convention uninterruptedly since 1868, in the event that Peoria be given up, and it will not deceive sensible people. The fact is, that there is too much "machine" in Springfield, where the State Conventions have been held these last sixteen years, and there are many excellent reasons why there should be a change. Peoria is a commercial city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, is even nearer the centre of population than Springfield, and is equally accessible. It is probable that Chicago will have two vast National Conventions to take care of this spring, and the Chicago people make no claim to the State Convention. The only objection which the Springfield "workers" have brought against Peoria is, that there are a number of distilleries at that point manufacturing highwines. To this it may be answered that there is less whisky drank per capita at that point than at Springfield. If whisky-drinking is to determine the location of the convention there is more reason to avoid Springfield, where its influences on public gatherings and legislative bodies are notorious, than Peoria, which is only noted for the production of the merchantable spirits. But as Chicago has as many highwine manufactories as Peoria it is difficult to see how the Springfield politicians can advocate Chicago and object to Peoria on account of alcoholic manufacture.

SAYS the *Journal*:

> The more free trade we have in all sorts of grain, the worse it is for the American farmer.

According to this logic it would be a great benefit to the grain-growers of this country if Great Britain and other European nations would levy a duty of say 25 cents per bushel on American wheat, or, better still, prohibit it. The prohibition of American pork by France and Germany must be of inestimable value to our farmers. If free trade in grain with England is bad, free trade in pork with France must also be bad. Oh, wise and wondrous *Journal!*

COL. VILAS has a lively recollection of the Iroquois banquet scene when Carter Harrison gave dogmatic instructions to the Democratic party on the tariff question, and is not unmindful of the "Best's" recent legal instructions to Winston Jr. In arguing the Chicago & Evanston case Tuesday before Judge Shepard, Col. Vilas remarked that "the Lord-Mayor of Chicago is not the common-law officer of the city." Mr. Walker's reply was neat, polished, and appreciative: "You cannot convince him of that."

THE German saloonkeeper interviewed Tuesday by a TRIBUNE reporter, who said he was not in favor of a discriminating saloon ordinance, probably expresses the views and sentiments of 90 per cent of his class. He certainly more accurately represents the views of the mass of the German saloonkeepers than the *Staats-Zeitung*. He said:

> I favor a uniform license because it is impossible for a man to run a saloon on beer alone, and because I don't want decent men tempted into perjury and clandestine violation of the contract they enter into when obtaining a license.

The German saloonkeepers are generally a law-abiding, well-disposed class of citizens. They are men of strict integrity, and would try to take no advantage of a discriminating ordinance. They are falsely represented as wishing for an ordinance fixing the beer license at $150. A different class of persons altogether would take advantage of such an ordinance to cheat the city.

THE packing record of this city for last month fell behind that of January, 1883, to the extent of about 314,000 hogs; and those killed averaged twenty pounds per head less in weight than the hogs of a year ago. It is now thought that the packing of the West for the whole winter will be equal to fully 1,000,000 hogs less than for last winter, making allowance for decrease in weight as well as in numbers. This may help to explain the recent pork boom. It may also help to reconcile us to the absence of a European demand, in case the efforts now being made to influence the attitude of foreign Governments in that particular should prove to be futile.

BILLY MCGLORY'S case should not be lost on the occasional tippler. Billy never drank whisky himself, but he freely dispensed it for hard cash to his customers, though he knew that it "caused ruin, misery, sorrow, trouble, poverty, and degradation, as well as, indirectly, theft, violence, murder—in fact, more harm to the people of this country than any other cause." Billy, now in jail, has turned saint, and when he gets out he says he will turn preacher. It would be interesting to know whether his desire to get out has had anything to do with his conversion.

CHICAGO'S Executive is full of solicitude respecting the increased distance between drinks which straight license will cause. He says it will stretch the distance to nearly a mile on the outskirts of the town, and the parched condition of the throats of "poor men" traveling that distance between drinks is something that grieves his sensitive soul.

THERE is some popular movement going on in the Seventh and Eighth Wards to change Aldermen this spring, but it is not likely to come to anything, as the belief prevails that a majority of the voters in these wards do not desire to be represented by decent or honest Aldermen.

MR. J. C. S. BLACKBURN adopted the Standard-Oil method with the Kentucky legislators. That and his Rebel record were a powerful combination. Cerro-Gordo Williams retired with Gentleman George.

IF the Lake-Front railroads should come down with about $125,000 blackmail would the "Big Four" then be willing to sell the city's quit-claim title for the $800,0000? If not, how much?

CARTER doesn't mind the loss of the revenue; it is the distance between drinks that tortures him.

THE movement to attach Carter to the tail of Ben's Presidential kite is gathering volume.

PERSONALS.

"If you would freeze," said George, snuggling up a little closer, "you would make delicious ice-cream." "If you were to freeze," responded Amelia with severity, after catching a whiff of his breath, "you would make a rum punch."

"Mrs. Edison, the wife of the great inventor, is said," by an out-of-town exchange, "to be the most extravagantly-dressed woman in New York." It is also said that one secret of Mr. Edison's success in his inventions is his deafness. He can hardly hear the thunder.

According to the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, an Omaha pastor is trying to put a stop to Sunday-night courting. He says the Sabbath is for rest. It may be hard work to court an Omaha girl, but here in the blooming East it is one of the easiest and most restful things a tired man can do.

Cesnola is vindicated. It has been a long and an expensive fight, and on the whole a valueless one. It has been a struggle between cliques, and it should have lasted but a few days instead of as many years. For still the parties in contention hold to their respective convictions, and the Feuardent party will always believe that Cesnola's pretensions are things that have been sawed off and plastered on again, and that each of them has a nose and ears that belong to something else.

The "grand old name of gentleman" has been "soiled with an ignoble use" once more. The prize-fighter Sullivan was hissed at San Francisco because he did not "knock out" his opponent. Whereupon he addressed the audience, saying, "Them that hisses is loafers. I am a gentleman." And he offered to "slap the ear" of any loafer who would be magnanimous enough to own that he had hissed. We should like to have the views of Mr. Matthew Arnold upon Mr. Sullivan's estimate of himself.

Mr. Godfrey, of Goshen, hired two black men to pound his son-in-law. Mr. Godfrey was to go up-stairs to the room occupied by the gentleman and his wife, and, calling him to the door, grab him and throw him down to the negroes. When Mr. Godfrey knocked at the door his own wife answered the summons, and, anticipating mischief, pushed the old gentleman so that he fell right into the negroes' arms. It was dark, and in a few minutes Mr. Godfrey was so beaten that his life at this moment is despaired of. He lay in the hall where the negroes had left him all night, being so far gone that he couldn't call for help. There may have been funnier happenings than this—though we dare say Mr. Godfrey feels bad enough about it—but they remain to be recorded.

FOREIGN NOTES.

When "Chinese" Gordon was given his orders to complete arrangements for the evacuation of the Soudan—a policy of which he does not at heart approve—he described his mission as "going to cut the dog's tail off"; but he added grimly: "I cannot help its growing again, and I'll do nothing to prevent it."

The well-known Italian economist, Signor Cirio, has come to the conclusion that Italy ought to raise her own potatoes, and that now is the time and Sardinia the place for the experiment. He has selected some of the best varieties, will follow the most approved methods of cultivation, and will carefully note the results for the purpose of ascertaining the kind best adapted to the requirements of the Italian farmer. Signor Cirio, however, has already been reminded that he will have to persuade his countrymen to become a potato-eating people before he can hope to make potato-planting general and popular.

Nubar Pasha, who was recently appointed Premier of Egypt through British influence, according to London *Truth*, was some twenty-two years ago an Armenian interpreter at $500 per annum. Ismail Pasha took a fancy to him and paid his debts. Shortly after he became a Minister and was concerned in negotiating loans. Commissions stuck to his fingers and palms. His financial experiments, while they tended to the impoverishment of Egypt, resulted in making him a millionaire. About a year ago he was negotiating for the marriage of his daughter with a Prince. His chief colleague is a Maltese renegade.

A Boston letter says: "A pathetic correspondent of a Western journal recently went about the neighborhood of Boston, Cambridge, etc., looking for a monument to Longfellow, and, not finding one, wrote a melancholy letter to his paper deploring the lack of consideration for the poet's memory evinced by the seeming neglect. Inquiry of members of the late Mr. Longfellow's family elicits the fact that the subject has not in the least failed to occupy the profound and affectionate thought of those most interested. Careful study is being devoted to the question of a suitable design for such a monument to the great poet as will be worthy of his high rank as a writer and man of letters, and also creditably represent the esteem and affection in which he is held by the American people. The daughters of the poet, two of whom are at present abroad, are deeply interested in carrying out what would certainly be the wishes of all his friends and admirers in regard to this matter, and there is

not the slightest occasion for cavil or criticism regarding it. At the proper time there will be set up at Mount Auburn a monument which will be a permanent memorial to the great American poet."

AMUSEMENTS.

An American's Debut with Her Majesty's Italian Opera Company.

The most enthusiastic audience which has thus far been attracted by Mr. Mapleson's opera company filled McVicker's last night, not exactly overcrowding the house, but of very large dimensions, especially on the ground floor and in the first balcony. The enthusiasm in the audience was all the more significant as it was an off night, neither Patti nor Gerster being in the cast, and all that Col. Mapleson offered by way of extra attraction was the début of an American singer, Mme. Nordica, in the part of Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto."

There is much that is good in this the first of Virdi's better operas, notwithstanding an oftentimes brutal coarseness in its musical construction—of which the chorus-work is the most glaring example—and the absolutely repulsive turpitude of its story, which is as horrible as any Victor Hugo's horror-loving fancy has invented. Its strongest point is its intense dramatic quality and the concentration of interest on one figure—that of Rigoletto. This hump-backed court-jester to a libidinous Duke, whom he assists in his nefarious schemes against husbands of pretty wives and fathers of handsome daughters, is at first a strange mixture of moral depravity and tender love for his only daughter until the latter's ruin at the hands of his Ducal friend turns all of his feelings into the one thought of vengeance, which gets a peculiar coloring by his fear of the consequences of a malediction one of his victims has pronounced over him. This jester stands out in bold relief against a gay assemblage of courtiers, while the unsuspecting jester becomes an object of pity when suffering under the curses of an old man and father, which remind him of his own child and arouse deep sympathy when the love for his child overcomes every other sentiment in him and turns the scoffing jester into a despairing supplicant. After that only the father seeking vengeance for his daughter's shame remains, and the element of turpitude is shifted from his shoulders to those of an assasin for hire and his handsome sister, whose easy virtue the assasin employs to get his victim within easy reach of his sword and dagger. The assasin's stolidity and his sister's love-passages with the Duke, whom her brother has engaged to kill, form a horrible contrast to father and daughter, the former proving to the latter the worthlessness of the man she professes to love, and the daughter being moved by indignation and the remnants of her love.

Hardly anything more horrible can be imagined than the stolidity of the assasin, who for a time engages all attention until his sister's pleadings for the intended victim and the appearance of the jester's daughter at the door of the murderer's house seeking shelter from the storm leads to still more horrible scenes. The daughter, hearing the proposition that her father shall be killed instead of the Duke, becomes tempted to save both. She enters the house, and for a moment perfect stillness reigns on the stage, intensifying the effect of the preceding scene. Again Rigoletto comes into the foreground, first to exult in the idea that his daughter is now avenged, then learning by his intended victim's singing the same air with which a while ago he broke his daughter's heart that he has been cheated of his victim, and finally breaking down by the discovery that his child was killed by the assasin. Verdi even lets the girl live until after her identity has been discovered by her father and makes her sing while done up in a bag ready to be thrown into the river, but as a rule the public is spared this shocking finish to a horrible story.

Really the only clean character in the opera is that of Gilda, the daughter of Rigoletto, all others being steeped in utter depravity, excepting the figure of Count Monterone and Rigoletto himself, as his love for his child acts as a redeeming quality. This character, although from a musical standpoint the weakest in the opera, engages and holds on this account the sympathy of most any audience in the highest degree, but in last night's performance of the opera the lady assuming the character enjoyed the sympathy and the good will of the audience in a still higher degree on her own account. She was the débutante of the evening, Mme. Nordica. An American girl, she had gained some fame as a singer on the stage of the Paris Grand Opera, but had ceased some time since to be a professional, and in consequence her appearance last night created an extraordinary interest. Her success must have been highly gratifying to her friends. A little nervous at first, she soon became fully self-possessed, and gained the most enthusiastic applause given any singer during the present Mapleson season by her grateful and pleasing impersonation of poor Gilda, "Cette rose de grâce et de virginité," and by her tasteful execution of the music belonging to her part. Her voice, although of limited range and not remarkable for strength or flexibility, is of agreeable quality, and her method shows a good school. She also acts with natural grace and with intelligence and spirit. The "Caro nome" was strongly applauded, and her singing in the duet at the close of the second act so pleased the audience that she was recalled five times; the curtain had to go up again and the number was repeated. The quartet in the third act had also to be repeated, mostly on her account. Mme. Nordica was fairly overwhelmed with flowers. Signor Galassi was the Rigoletto, and, although not entirely at his best, he gave his usual strong and impressive representation of the part. The Duke was given by Signor Anton, who received a fair modicum of applause for the "Donna e Mobile," and won some admirers by his display of lung power. His tenor, a pure head voice, is, however, too devoid of musical quality ever to become pleasant in solo numbers or musically effective in ensembles. His acting and singing alike lack refinement. Mme. Bianchi-Fiorio looked pretty enough as Maddalena, the assasin's sister, but her voice was not as charming as she looked. Sparafucile, the assasin, was given quite effectively by Sig. Lombardelli. The rest of the cast was fair, the chorus loud enough, and the orchestra tolerably well handled. The opera was fairly well mounted, especially in the opening scene, where Col. Mapleson found the room for ballet-dancers he could not find the evening before. It is stated that great pressure is being brought on Col. Mapleson to repeat "Rigoletto" Saturday evening with the same cast as last night, and that he is thinking of complying with the request.

This evening another interesting event will occur, a performance of Gounod's "Faust," with Mme. Gerster as Marguerite for the first time in Chicago, and with Chicago's favorit contralto, Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis, as Siebel. The latter scored a great success a year ago in New York when singing the same rôle to Mme. Patti's Marguerite.

Col. Mapleson Agrees with "The Tribune."

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called from time to time during the visit of her Majesty's opera company to the continued attacks made by your musical reporter both on Mme. Patti and on the performance of the operas generally. I will not trouble you by entering into the various details, as the support I have received from the public and the applause which has been nightly bestowed upon the efforts of the artists more than counterbalance, in my mind, one man's opinion (?), even should it be a veritable one. I should have allowed the matter to pass unnoticed but for the review of the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" which appeared in your columns this morning, in which absolute misstatements are made, to the effect that I had "cut out a group of young men and women arranged in the Boccaccio style, likewise the wedding march and procession in the house at the proposed nuptials of Juliet and Paris." Now, it so happens that Signor Arditi was musical director in St. Petersburg, Vienna, and London on its production in those cities, and as late as last September took Gounod's final instructions with regard to its production in America, and has in his possession the score marked by Gounod himself. Consequently I shall close my letter by simply quoting the words of our hypercritical friend—viz.: "If a management produces an opera different from the composer's directions it is nothing less than a libel against the composer." In this, at least, I cordially agree.

J. H. MAPLESON.

FOREIGN.

The Bodies of the Jeannette Victims Shipped for Home from Hamburg.

Almost Complete Failure of De Brazza's African Expedition—Stanley's Success.

The Situation in the Soudan—Yesterday's Parliamentary Record—Austrian Dynamiters.

THE JEANNETTE VICTIMS.

FINAL STAGE OF THE LONG JOURNEY.

HAMBURG, Feb. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Lieuts. Harber and Schuetze, in charge of the bodies of Lieut. De Long and his companions, sailed in the Frisia today en route for New York. Their work of bringing the bodies from the mouth of the Lena through Northern Siberia, Russia, and Germany has been well done. They started on their mission two years ago, and have spent two summers and one whole winter and the beginning of another at the mouth of the Lena, carrying on as well the search for Lieut. Chipp by water and by land. Owing to the impossibility of procuring enough dogs and deer in the delta they were only able to transport the bodies of Lieut. De Long, Dr. Ambler, Mr. Collins, and two others during the preceding winter as far as Yakutsk, where they were temporarily buried till a few months ago. The remainder of the bodies were transported on the first snows of last October from Matvai to Yakutsk by the two officers with extraordinary difficulty, owing to the softness of the snow, the bad roads, and the prevalence of early winter storms. The officers left the great cross erected by Melville standing, piling up the stones that had covered the cairn around it to keep it in position.

HONORS PAID THE DEAD IN SIBERIA.

Arrived at Yakutsk the bodies were placed in wooden coffins lined with tin, ready for transportation. Nov. 28, the roads being good for sledding, the journey homeward commenced. All Yakutsk turned out to bid farewell to the funeral cortége. All the officials, civil and military, headed by the aged and kindly Governor of Yakutsk, Gen. Tchermaieff, who has been unfailing in his kindness and courtesy to all Americans sojourning in or passing through his Capital, accompanied the sleds to the city-limits, where 300 soldiers drawn up in line presented arms and fired three volleys as a parting salute. Each sled contained two coffins. There were altogether seven sleds and twenty-one horses required. The roads along the Lena to Irkutsk were in very bad condition, yet the journey of 2,000 miles was accomplished in the remarkably short space of nineteen days. They arrived at Irkutsk Dec. 18. They were received by every one of the City Council, the President and members of the Geographical Society, the Governor-General, Aides-de-Camp, and prominent citizens, who escorted the remains to a temporary catafalque, the same that was used after the death of the Czar, erected in one of the public squares. Beneath this the coffins were placed, where they remained during the stay of the officers in Irkutsk. The coffins were covered with beautiful wreaths and flowers, deposited by the Geographical Society, the Mayor, the city authorities, the officers of the regiments, doctors, citizens, and members of the press. At Irkutsk Lieut. Harber presented, by orders from Washington, 1,000 rubles to Count Ihlefeld, a young Danish telegraph official, for his unwearying services to the Jeannette parties.

The cortége left Irkutsk Dec. 21, en route for Orenburg, 3,000 miles across the steppes, where they arrived Jan. 17. Leaving Irkutsk they were escorted by the Governor and the Mayor on foot, by masses of the people, and 400 soldiers, a band playing a funeral march. Arriving on the banks of the Angora, the troops were drawn up in line along the bank and fired three rounds as a parting salute.

Tomsk was reached New-Year's-Day. The City Government gave the two officers a dinner at the club. The citizens filled the sleds with wreaths and flowers. The Mayor and the City Government deposited a handsome metallic wreath, and at the city-hall the Mayor gave an address on the history of the expedition. Leaving Tomsk the soldiers, drawn up outside the city, gave a parting salute. Thence they went to Omsk, at every village wreaths being deposited in the sleds. By the courtesy of Gov. Pedachenko, of Krasnoyarsk, the two officers had received passes enabling them to take horses even from the post, and consequently they suffered no delays. At Omsk, where they arrived the Russian Christmas-Day, the two officers were received by the Governor-General, and the Geographical Society presented an address. They left Omsk Jan. 7, escorted out of town by fifty Cossacks and 300 infantry.

To Orenburg at nearly every village the cortége was received at the entrance by Cossacks numbering from three to a dozen, who escorted it through the village. At Orenburg the bodies were transferred to the caskets sent from Amenea, the task occupying seven days. A room was held apart in the city hospital for that purpose. A great number of wreaths and flowers were deposited in the coffins by the Vice-Governor-General, members of the Geographical Society, and the citizens. A beautiful cross and a gold wreath were presented by the editor of the Orenburg *Listok*. At Orenburg the sled journey ended.

FROM SLED TO RAIL.

Thence the route was per railroad to Moscow. At every station wreaths were deposited. At one station a little boy brought a handsome wreath in the name of the children of the town. In Moscow wreaths were presented by the Society of Anthropology, by the English Colony, the French Colony, the American Colony, and the students of the university. A silver wreath presented by the French Colony is especially beautiful.

Thence they proceeded to Eydtkuhn, at every station fresh wreaths being deposited. Saturday last the two officers arrived in Berlin, where, as already telegraphed you, they were received by Minister Sargent, and wreaths were placed in the coffins by the Berlin Geographical Society, and by Prof. Neumayer, of Hamburg, and Herr Sternwarte of the part of the Hamburg Geographical Society and the Hamburg North Polar Commission. Dr. Gussfeldt brought from the President of the Geographical Society, Contre-Admiral Baron von Schleinitz, who presided over the meeting of the society that evening, greetings to the two officers, wishing them a safe journey over the Atlantic. From Berlin to Hamburg the railroad authorities courteously placed a special car at the disposition of the two officers. The coffins, placed in the special car, were completely hidden from view by the masses of wreaths and flowers presented during the long journey.

Lieut. Harber speaks in terms of the warmest praise of the assistance rendered by the Russian authorities and the courtesies extended to them everywhere en route. The greatest praise is due to Lieuts. Harber and Schuetze for the manner in which they have accomplished their sorrowful mission. During their long journey from the Lena Delta to Orenburg they had only each a Cossack assistant, the sailors having been sent home last summer. At Orenburg they themselves transferred the dead from the wooden coffins to the caskets from the United States there waiting them. Of their labors in the delta during the summer and winter in the search for Lieut. Chipp they will present an interesting report on their return to Washington. Lieut. Schuetze has prepared an accurate and valuable chart of the Lena Delta, showing every outlet of the Lena River and every landmark in the delta, including even Sagastry, the place which De Long believed to be a myth.

AT HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, Feb. 6.—The hall in which the funeral services over the remains of Commander De Long and his comrades were held was decorated with American flags. The coffins were buried under wreaths of flowers. Among the persons present were the Burgomasters of several cities, many members of the Hamburg Senate, and the Presidents of the various Chambers of Commerce. Burgomaster Peterson, of Hamburg, placed a wreath upon the coffin of Lieut. De Long in the name of the City Senate, and made an address giving high praise to the courage of the Americans, and expressed the sympathy of the people of Hamburg for the deceased. He thanked Lieut. Harber for recovering the remains at such a sacrifice. Prof. Neumayer, on behalf of the Geographical Societies of Hamburg, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, placed a wreath upon the coffin. A committee from the Reichstag did the same. Lieut. Harber and United States Consul John M. Bailey returned thanks for the honors paid the deceased.

DE BRAZZA.

HIS AFRICAN EXPEDITION A FAILURE.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The *Gaulois* publishes the following letter, dated Dec. 7, from the Gaboon: "The expedition of M. de Brazza is a complete failure. Three-fourths of his stores have been ruined by rain and wet. Most of the members of the expedition have already left. M. de Brazza, by closing the Ogome River, has excited the enmity of the German merchants who had carried gratis his stores in their steamers up the river. He has alienated the tribes on the banks of the river who now no longer can sell their caoutchouc and purchase European goods. Brazzaville no longer exists. King Makoko is dethroned and replaced by a Chief hostile to the expedition. M. de Brazza will probably be unable, owing to the hostility of the natives, to make resistance to this Chief. Stanley, unfortunately, is triumphant, and thanks to M. de Brazza's mistakes, is master of the situation everywhere."

AUSTRIA.

DYNAMITE.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—A dynamite cartridge has been discovered lying against the rail tramway running through Landstrasse and Hauptstrasse, so placed as to leave no doubt but that it was intended to blow up a tram-car.

BLOCH'S ASSASIN.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—Stellmacher, the assasin of Detective Bloch, is strongly suspected of being concerned in the murder of Police-Commissary Heubek.

QUIETING DOWN.

As all the known Socialist agitators have been expelled or arrested the troops are no longer kept under arms. The railway companies have been forbidden to carry explosives without the permission of the Government officer.

THE SOUDAN SLAUGHTER.

BUTCHERED CRAVENS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Later advices regarding the defeat of Baker Pasha state that the slaughter of his forces continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians were panic-stricken and fell upon their knees, but their appeals for mercy were fruitless. The Arabs seized them by their necks, thrust spears into their backs, and savagely cut their throats.

The Englishmen missing are Maurice Bey, Surgeon Leslie, Capts. Foster and Walker, Lieuts. Carroll, Smith, and Watkins. Ten other foreign officers are missing. The fugitives, huddled together on the shore at Trinkitat, might easily have been slaughtered, but the enemy gave over the pursuit. The men embarked as quickly as possible upon six transports lying there, and with Baker Pasha and Col. Sartorius arrived at midnight at Suakin.

EXCITEMENT AT SUAKIN.

Intense excitement prevails in Suakin. An attack of the enemy is expected. The forts are occupied by English marines. The French agent has telegraphed for a man-of-war.

A Suakin dispatch says that the enemy surrounded and destroyed Tewfik Bey and 400 followers between Sinkat and the coast while attempting to cut their way through the enemy.

TOKAR AND SINKAT LOST.

All special dispatches agree that Tokar and Sinkat are hopelesly lost. The fact that the British gunboats have left Trinkitat creates a bad impression upon the minds of Egyptians and encourages the rebels in their fanaticism.

The rebels captured five guns, 36,000 pounds of cannon ammunition, 3,000 rifles, and an enormous quantity of cartridges.

ORDERED TO SUAKIN.

A French war ship has been ordered to Suakin.

[The Trinkitat, where Baker Pasha's army were cut up like sheep in the shambles, lies on the seashore between Tokar and Suakin, and is sixteen miles direct from Tokar. Suakin is the point on the Red Sea where many of the caravan and pilgrim routes from Nubia and other countries of the Soudan terminate; in short, it is the connecting link between Arabia and a vast region of Mohammedan Africa. Trinkitat is on the line of one of these caravan routes, and obviously Baker Pasha could not be many miles outside of the mud walls of Suakin, otherwise in his disastrous retreat he could not have taken advantage of the British gunboats that were fortunately lying moored off Suakin to prevent dhows full of disaffected Mohammedans from passing over the Red Sea to Jeddah, the port for Mecca, the Jerusalem of all devout Mohammedan Hadjis. (The Haj means the sacred pilgrimage to Mecca, and of course any person who does it becomes a *Hadji*.) Sinkat, or more properly Singhat, is a small, poorly fortified town situated about sixty miles northwest from Suakin, on the caravan route which crosses the barbarous sandstone hills of Onguab. Of course the significance of the fact that Baker could not march sixty miles to relieve the garrison at Singhat is that the country, up to the very walls of Suakin, is in the hands of the rebels, and that Suakin in a few days more will be as doomed as Singhat and Khartoum.

The 21st of January the total number of soldiers in the beleaguered garrison of Khartoum was 6,100, of whom 2,000 were Chaggias, known to be disaffected, and many others were black troops (mercenary Soudanese) who could not be trusted. The river there was so low that evacuation was barely deemed possible. The 22d a Sheikh, an hour and a half's distance from the walls, was receiving from the Mahdi letters and quantities of Remington rifles, the American weapons that were plundered from Hicks Pasha's army.

THE CAVALRY.

In the fight near Tokar it seems the Egyptian cavalry threw away their saddles and turned the horses loose, effecting their retreat on foot, in order that they might not be sent back to fight again.

EARL DERBY.

Earl Derby, the British Colonial Secretary, in a speech at a Liberal dinner tonight, said the Government would not engage the honor and resources of England in the task of recovering the Soudan. The Government had no intention of converting the occupation of Egypt into annexation.

AT SUAKIN.

The scene at Suakin is described as painful. The wives of many of the dead soldiers are bewailing their loss, and tearing their hair and clothes in their anguish. A thousand sailors on the transport Orontes at Suez are ordered to Suakin.

New and strong intrenchments are being made. Three thousand men, including the survivors of the recent battle, are available for the defense of the town, but they are in a demoralized condition. Moriee Bey and Dr. Leslie fell together in the fight, after a desperate resistance. One hundred and eighty sailors have landed to occupy a strong position with gatling guns.

CONFIRMED.

The Government has advices confirming the report of the massacre of Tewfik Bey and his followers.

IN REVOLT.

The tribes beyond Korosko are in full revolt. Gen. Gordon, who has arrived at Korosko, is unable to proceed on his journey to Khartoum.

THE BELIEF IN EL MAHDI INCREASING.

A correspondent at Suakin says that the wires between Massowah and Kassala are cut. Osman Digna induced the tribes along that line to join him. The landing of marines here has greatly reassured the populace, but a strict lookout is kept for treachery on the part of the Egyptian officers who refuse to do duty. The belief in El Mahdi is increasing.

CABINET COUNCIL.

A Cabinet Council was held this morning for discussing the disaster of Baker Pasha. Premier Gladstone presided. Egyptian shares have greatly declined.

The transport Orontes, with 1,000 soldiers on board, has been ordered to remain at Suez.

A RUMOR.

It was rumored last night that a large force of British troops would immediately be sent to Egypt. The *Times*, however, says no orders have been received at any garrison in regard to the dispatch of troops. Many officers, it adds, have volunteered for service in Egypt.

THE TROOPS AT CAIRO.

The English troops at Cairo are maneuvering and holding Cairo against an imaginary attack.

PROBABLY KILLED.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P., who went to the Soudan as special correspondent for the *Daily News*, has not been heard from since Dec. 18: It is feared he has fallen as his predecessor—O'Donovan—did.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, in replying to the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury complaining that England's position towards Egypt was undefined, made a cutting remark that the Marquis of Salisbury certainly secured peculiar advantage in not moving an amendment to the address upon the, subject about which he was so imperfectly informed. Immediately after this the address was adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Rt.-Hon. John G. Dodson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, stated that a bill was in preparation and would shortly be presented enlarging the powers of the Privy Council regarding the importation of cattle.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, member for Northampton, gave notice that he would introduce a motion in favor of the speedy evacuation of Egypt.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, member for the County Sligo (Home Ruler), gave notice that he would ask tomorrow how the Government intended to treat the Irish Justices of the Peace who indorsed the action of Lord Rossmore, whose commission as Justice was recently suspended.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government does not feel called upon to adopt fresh measures because of Gen. Baker's disaster, and had the debate continued last night Sir Charles Dilke, President of the Local Government Board, would have read a telegram confirming the news of the disaster in Egypt.

Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative), member for Woodstock, gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the address asking the removal of the present Ministers and the substitution of others who were fitter. This was greeted with cheers on the part of the Conservatives, which were drowned by counter cheers of the Liberals. The amendment was supported by forty Conservatives.

Lord Randolph Churchill declared that he offered it because of the abrupt ending of the debate last night. The Government, he asserted, were alone responsible for such degradation of the House. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Lord Randolph Churchill thereupon moved that the House adjourn for the purpose of calling attention to the urgent public business. All the Conservatives, including the leaders, rose to their feet in support of the motion. Great excitement prevailed. Mr. Harry Chaplin, Conservative member from Lincolnshire, seconded this motion and made a violent attack upon the Government.

Sir Stafford Northcote declared that the abrubt termination of the debate was conduct unworthy of the Government. Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government was not responsible. They suffered more than the House from the stoppage of the debate, as they were thereby rendered unable to answer the erroneous statements made. The House could be better informed later, and would have ample time to discuss the condition of affairs in Egypt, concerning which the Government were anxious to make a true statement.

The motion was negatived without division.

Lord Edmund Fitz Maurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government had news regarding the disaster to Tewfik Bey.

Parnell announced the intention of moving an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech with reference to the recent conduct of the Government's policy in Ireland. Its tendency, he says, has not been to tranquillize the people. He especially deplores the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional meetings, whereby free speech has been practically quenched in Ireland. The amendment condemns the Irish Executive for having permitted the magistrates, publicly and with perfect impunity, to applaud the conduct of Lord Rossmore, who has been superseded as a Justice of the Peace for disturbing public order, provoking ill-will and strife between different classes in Ireland, and thereby directly inciting Irishmen to illegal acts, disorder, and deeds of violence. The amendment concludes by humbly assuring her Majesty of the firm conviction of his party that the policy of forcing or stimulating State-aided emigration of the Irish people should be definitly and forthwith abandoned.

ALGERIA.

COLLISION BETWEEN NATIVE TROOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Advices from Algeria report that a collision between bodies of Spahis and Turcos, native Algerian troops, took place at Batna, eighty miles south of Constantine. Three men were killed and many wounded. Order was at last restored by the French troops of the garrison.

BLESSING THE WATERS.

A RUSSIAN CEREMONY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—At the parade in the Winter Palace Friday morning, and the consecration of the waters which followed, his Imperial Majesty's appearance belied all the absurd rumors that have been circulating ever since the trivial affair of the sledge accident at Gatschina.

The ceremony of blessing the waters of the ice-bound Neva—a custom which has its counterpart on the feast of the Epiphany in every other town and village of the Orthodox provinces—was performed with the usual accompaniments—namely: the reception of the diplomatic body, a sumptuous lunch spread in the Arabian and concert halls of the palace, a parade of select detachments of the guards within the palace, and a salute of 101 guns. The figure of Count Herbert von Bismarck, the German Chancellor's eldest son, in light-blue dragoon uniform, was the chief object of attraction among the diplomatists.

Information reaches us from Archangel that the blessing of the waters at that place was not effected in the open air, in the usual way, in consequence of the extreme cold, and that the crowd assembled round the pavilion on the ice, called in Russian "the Jordan," and vented their rage and disappointment on this wooden structure. It is the first time that Russian clergy have been known to refuse to perform this ceremony on account of the cold.

CROATIA.

A CRISIS.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—All the Croatian newspapers comment upon the unexpected dissolution of the Diet. The *Agram Gazette* and the *Narodne Novine*, the organs of the majority, attribute the measure to the barrenness of the proceedings of the Assembly. The latter journal says:

From a Diet which in a month could only get through formal business and pass the bill authorizing the Government to carry on the administration for six months, until the budget was voted; a Diet which had to be placed under the protection of gendarmes and soldiers in order to be free to work at all; a Diet whose members were not, even in broad daylight, safe from the attacks of the mob—from such a Diet no salutary work could be expected. If the way in which the Opposition used its opportunities to stir up popular passions, to drag all authority through the mire and openly to excite men to resistance and riot be remembered, every intelligent man must be grateful to the Crown, the supreme protector of the law.

The Opposition newspaper, the *Slobada*, states that the majority were responsible for all excesses, and advises its renders to watch, to wait, and to be reasonable. The majority and its masters, it is argued, will be sure, without a Diet, to make confusion worse confounded.

The Public Prosecutor has received strict instructions to enforce the Press law. The *Slobada* of yesterday has been confiscated, and proceedings have been instituted against its conductors.

THREATENED CRISES.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND TURKEY.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—You published, in the course of the month of November, some letters on a rapid journey I had made to Constantinople. Apropos of a volume published on the subject, I have received from a Russian friend, well acquainted with Europe, the following letter, which I do not hesitate to publish, for it throws a strange light on the views of a portion of the Russian community. It is not the first time I have heard the theory propounded that the Russians aspire to defeat as the means of obtaining freedom, but I have never before seen it set forth with such precision or authority. On the other hand, it is curious to see the persistency abroad of the idea that the *revanche* is the uppermost thought among Frenchmen. No doubt the desire still exists in every French heart, but it is less acute than is thought, and, consequently, it is not the principal or a constant factor in the decisions of the French nation. On these two accounts the letter will be read with interest and instruction. It is as follows:

Perhaps I am less convinced than you of the possibility of reforms in Turkey. Turkey, as you say, is of great necessity to Europe, and if she disappeared her fall could not but entail enormous struggles and consequences. The weak point, in my opinion, in your theory is the understanding between France and England, which I do not expect to be realized in present circumstances. On the contrary, I only foresee dissent and misunderstandings, producing a very untoward effect on the feelings of the two countries. The foreign policy of France is for the present very difficult to explain. Her feverish activity in stirring up difficulties all over the world, her impatience of all criticism, her way of turning the cold shoulder to friends who might become allies, are not calculated to encourage alliances. Moreover, it must be admitted that England and France, except as regards their common civilizing cause, have entirely opposit objects.

Every French heart at bottom cherishes the idea of the revanche; and it is the powerlesness of France to engage in the struggle with any chance of success that explains her morbid condition at the present moment. In England there is a fixed resolution, which is beyond all questions of party, to hold entirely aloof from Franco-German differences, and in case of war to maintain strict neutrality. I therefore see only one probability. France, seeing that she has nothing to hope for from England as regards the revanche, will not show much indulgence for English ideas, but will place herself entirely on the side of Russia, and from such an alliance, in case of victory, it would result that poor Turkey would pay for the broken pots.

A war between Russia and Germany is unquestionably becoming more and more imminent. In vain they embrace each other at court, and call each other "dear father" and "dear cousin" at St. Petersburg. Believe me, a war is very near at hand, and I will explain to you why. By one who has seriously studied the internal state of Russia, and is in a situation for knowing the private thoughts of the influential party in the country, the defeat of Russia is seen to be her only possible salvation. In Russia, it must be remembered, there is but one rallying point for all parties—viz.: hatred of the foreigner, and as the Germans number ten to one of the foreigners in Russia the Germans come first. Apart from this general feeling, there is only discord, and, of course, in these conditions the program of reaction and repression is in favor among the imperial family. Two men are "cocks of the walk"—Katkoff, a kind of Muscovite Xavier de Maistre, and Pobedonosstzeff, a dervish of the Greek religion. These two persons do as they like with the Emperor and the Ministers are merely their protégés. As to public opinion, there is none, or rather, there can be none, in a country where every individual is a spy on his neighbor, but there are parties—as they call themselves.

At their head comes Count Schouvaloff, who represents the old Conservative party, and who wants a House of Peers—of which he and his family would be the only members. According to him this alone would save Russia. The party in question makes a great stir at court and in the foreign press, but it has not 100 supporters in all Russia. Secondly, you have the Nihilists. These, too, are not a force which need be reckoned with. They only represent the sores of a diseased political body, which would at once disappear amid the waves of a truly national movement.

There remains only the Muscovite Liberal party, as it styles itself, of which Ignatieff is at present the leader. This is the really dangerous one. After Ignatieff's fall, being without a friend at court, and being unable to use the press, this party, which is principally composed of the rich middle classes, tried at first to carry on a propaganda under the guise of committees for the protection of Russian trade, etc., but this device was discovered, and now all these people are becoming more and more discontented. They number some 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of persons, among whom are all the movable wealth and the education of the country. They are, however, without weapons for carrying on a Liberal campaign, seeing that they are resisted by the court, which, for the present, disposes of the army, and which, through the priesthood, can set the masses of the peasantry in motion.

They, therefore, see no salvation except in a great war, in which Russia, beaten and crushed, would at length be roused out of her torpor and free herself forever from the court autocracy and *camarilla*. They say "The Crimean war was a great defeat for Russia, but it brought us the emancipation of the serfs and judicial reform. A fresh defeat might bring us still more—at any rate, it could not make our present condition worse." Hence it is that the people are always sullenly, but consistently, urging on the Government to war, and one of these days—and sooner than is expected—the court will be invaded, a man like Ignatieff will be placed at the head of affairs, and a war with Germany will no longer be a matter of doubt. Do you think France would have the coolness to keep aloof from it? I wish she would, but I do not think she would. And in such conditions, what would be the basis of their understanding but the sacrifice of Turkey? That is the black spot on the horizon which alone prevents me from sharing your hopes as to an Anglo-French scheme for the raising up of Turkey.

CABLE NOTES.

The strike of cotton operatives in Lancashire has ended in favor of the operatives.

Gontant Biron, the well-known French diplomat and statesman is dead. Age 67.

The French reclamations on account of the September pillage at Port-au-Prince amount to 1,200,000 francs.

It is reported that Blake May, the absconding member of the firm of P. W. Thomas' Sons & Co., of London, has been captured.

The establishment of a land-mortgage bank, backed by the Government, is projected in the North of Ireland, to assist the occupiers of the soil to become owners.

The negotiations of Admiral Galiber, the French Commander, with the Malagassies have been resumed. There is a prospect they will be attended with success.

A Paris correspondent says: The Academy of Medicine has, with one dissenting voice, pronounced in favor of the repeal of the prohibition of American pork.

As the Duke of Albany was leaving a public hall at Dorking last night a man in the crowd threw a quart of beer at him. Only a little, however, fell on the Duke. The man escaped.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopted a resolution offered by the President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, that the bill to legalize the marriages of Jews and Christians be removed from the orders of the day.

The Pope and Cardinals have decided to address a note to the different Powers pointing out the consequences to the church which will result from the conversion of the real property of the Propaganda into Italian rentes, as ordered by the courts.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says: "Señores Giraldez and Whelock, sent by Gen. Caceres to take cattle from the hacienda of Campaco, were seized by Indians, frightfully mutilated, and killed. Seventy-five boxes of rifles and 130 recruits have arrived at Chala for Caceres."

The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* (Anti-Semitic) says the United States Congress was quite entitled to pass an opinion on the social, political, and economic condition of the Germans, but it might have spared the Legislature of which Lasker was a member from the communication of a resolution eulogizing Lasker.

The Dutch steamer Amsterdam, New York for Amsterdam, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock ran aground at Ymuiden. She signaled for assistance, and got clear at half-past 8. It was feared that on account of a strong wind at Amsterdam she would heel against the pier. Capt. Lucas, with great skill, kept the vessel clear. No damage was done.

It is stated that the imprisoned Invincibles will be removed from Ireland to England because an attack is feared upon the jail in which they are now confined. A Dublin correspondent says the authorities have for some time been in possession of information of Fenian plots, which led to the removal to England of the imprisoned Invincibles.

At Oldenburg an actor, a printer, and a journalist were sentenced to pay various fines for having asserted that a Prussian Major of the garrison had called some of his men a pack of "Oldenburg oxen." Five Reservists swore that they heard the Major in question make repeated use of such an expression; while four officers and two non-commissioned officers as solemnly declared that they never heard him do so—which was evidence with a vengeance. The affair caused no small sensation at Oldenburg, and this is the upshot of it.

MR. HENRY IRVING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—[London *Daily News.*]—Last night Mr. Irving and company appeared here for the first time, when Louis XI. was given before one of the most fashionable audiences ever congregated in this city. Miss Terry does not act in this piece. In Louis XI. Mr. Irving, it will be remembered, does not make his entrée until the second act, when he is announced by a servant—"The King." Immediately upon his entrance the audience rose, and the applause was deafening. Round after round was given, and Mr. Irving bowed time after time. All through the piece the audience were held in rapt attention, and during the scene between the King and Nemours in the bedchamber the silence was painful. Not a sound was to be heard, and the audience seemed to hold their breath; but at the exit of Nemours a sigh of relief went through the house, and applause again rang forth. In the fifth act the audience starts when the King, robed and crowned, staggers from his dying bed into the throne-room. The death scene is a triumph. During the evening Mr. Irving was eight times recalled, and Mr. Terriss, whose acting was greatly appreciated, three times. The press in the city is unanimous in its praises of the whole company, and agree that it is the best that ever visited nere. The whole company arrived from Brooklyn at 8 o'clock the same morning as the opening performance in a special train chartered by Mr. Abbey at a cost of $3,000. They had played at Brooklyn Saturday night, had packed the scenery by midnight, and shortly after were on their journey of nearly 1,000 miles. The novelty of the sleeping-cars prevented most of the young ladies from sleeping much the first night, and they began to huddle themselves upon the seats until the "nigger" porter insisted on making their beds up, which was another astonishment for them. Miss Ellen Terry passed most of the time in reading, singing, and eating grapes. The journey occupied twenty-seven hours. Mr. Irving professes himself much pleased with the American theatres and audiences. He is keeping a scrap-book, containing criticisms from the papers of all the cities in which he plays, and has already a collection of over 600.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The civil marriage of Marshal Serrano's daughter Pepita and Prince Koutcheybey was solemnized today at the Mayoralty of the Seventh Arrondissement. M. Risler, the Mayor, Mme. Jules Ferry's brother, officiated. The bride was in an elegant promenade costume of white and blue, and white beaver hat and feathers. Last night, to celebrate the signature of the wedding contract, there was a dinner, followed by a brilliant soirée. The company included many distinguished Russians and Spaniards, the Corps Diplomatique, and Foreign-Office notabilities. Prince Koutcheybey settles on the bride a large fortune. He is a young and fine-looking man of military air, and not unlike Gen. Skobeleff in manners and appearance. The religious wedding will take place with great pomp tomorrow at the Russian Church, to which the bridegroom will be escorted by thirty unmarried officers of the Russian Guard, who will serve as best men. He and they will be in uniform. The bride's wedding dress will be of silver tissue, and almost like that of Queen Mercedes. Marshal Serrano's aides-de-camp and other military friends have come from Madrid to form his cortége. King Francisco and the Marquis Campo Sangrado will be the bride's witnesses. The presents in the corbeille de mariage are truly princely. The young couple, after the breakfast, will leave the Spanish Embassy in a carriage made for the occasion and drawn by Prince Orloff's horses. Owing to the wealth and position of the bridegroom, the beauty of the bride, and the popularity which Marshal Serrano has won this wedding excites general interest.

A QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

Bismarck *Tribune:* A Montana statesman is named Maginnis M. Maginnis. The middle letter is thought to stand for Maginnis, and a vague suspicion is gaining a footing that he may be of Irish descent.

A Corner on the Corn.

Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion remedy *controls the market. Cure is perfect.* Take no other. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wel De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that *Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure* is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "One box radically cured me, Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn." "It is benefiting me very much, A. D. Baker, 102 Washington street, Chicago, Ill." "It is a marvel, Rev. A. P. Fries, Cairo, N. Y." "My restoration was complete and rapid, Mary A. Rankin, 449 North Clark street, Chicago." Etc., etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's *Treatise*, with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, New York.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

For coughs, asthma, and throat disorders use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cts. a box.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Fur Department.

SPECIAL

Closing-Out Sale

OF

FINE FUR MUFFS.

Seal Muffs at....	$20.00,	reduced from	$35.00
Mink Muffs at....	5.00,	"	12.00
Chinchilla Muffs at.	8.00,	"	15.00
Chinchilla Muffs at.	5.00.	"	10.00
Wool Seal Muffs at.	3.50,	"	8.00
Grebe Muffs at...	5.00,	"	10.00
Astrachan Muffs at.	3.50,	"	7.00
French Coney Muffs at	1.00,	"	2.50
French Seal Muffs at	3.50,	"	7.00
Russian Mole Muffs at	6.00,	"	10.00

Black Russian Hare Capes reduced from $10.00 to $5.00.

Fur Robes and Fur Trimmings greatly under value.

PUTNAM'S

SECOND AND LAST

REDUCTION

ON WINTER STOCK.

HAVING JUST FINISHED

INVENTORY,

We find ourselves overstocked in every DEPARTMENT, and have decided to close our store

FRIDAY, Feb. 8,

TO

MARK DOWN

WINTER STOCK

FOR A GRAND

CLEARING SALE,

Which will commence

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9th.

Every garment will be marked in plain figures, strictly One Price. Come early and secure bargains never before offered in Chicago.

Putnam Clothing House,

Northeast cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & Co.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

W. H. FURLONG..........Manager.

Golden Opportunity.

FINAL REVISION

OF PRICES ON

Suits and Garments

AT THE

West End Dry Goods House,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

RARE VALUE

In fine VELVET, SILK, CASHMERE, and CLOTH DRESSES.

BARGAINS

That eclipse anything heretofore offered.

We offer this week a large lot of choice French Silk and Cashmere and fine Cloth and Velvet Costumes from the MAGASINS DE FELIX, JOURDAIN and AUBREY, Paris, imported at a cost of from Seventy-five to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, at

$20.00, $25.00, and $30.00.

NEW SILK DRESSES

For Spring, in plain colors, made by our best dressmakers from late designs, of good quality Gros Grains, $18.50.

We also offer a selection from one hundred Dresses, Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, and Serges, with novelty combinations, all reliable materials, stylish and well made, at $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, and $15.00.

Nun's Veiling Party Dresses, $12 to $20.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Children's and Misses' Cloaks.

LOT NO. 1.

Assorted shapes and colors, reliable materials, sizes from 4 to 16 years, formerly $5.00, $7.00, and $8.00.. NOW $2.75

LOT NO. 2.

Sizes 6 to 16 years, formerly $6.00, $7.50, and $9.00.......... NOW $3.75

LOT NO. 3.

Sizes 5 to 14 years, embracing many novelties in materials, formerly $7.00, $9.00, and $11.00 .... NOW $5.00

It Pays to Trade on the West Side.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

KEMMERICH'S

Extract of Meat,

Manufactured at Santa Elena, Argentine Republic.

Not Genuine unless bearing the signature of Prof. Dr. KEMMERICH in red ink across Label.

SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND FLAVOR TO ALL OTHER BRANDS.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Witthoff, Marsily & Co., 58 Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

RAILROADS.

Utah Rates Put Up for No Apparent Reason than to Be Knocked Down Again.

The St. Louis & San Francisco a Troublesome Factor in the Western Fight.

The New Trunk-Line Association's Affairs Steadily Growing More Complicated—Demoralized Lumber Rates.

Utah Rates Advanced to Be Knocked Down Again—Matters Getting More Complicated.

Commissioner Vining and the General Freight Agents of the Western Trunk-Line Association roads held another meeting yesterday to further consider the proposition to restore Utah rates to the figures prevailing before the war between the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande was inaugurated. It was the general opinion of those present that nothing could be gained by keeping up the nominal rate now charged, and that a higher one would be most desirable. The only question at issue was to agree upon a new rate. The Union Pacific contended that it had the right to restore the former rates, and that its Eastern allies had no right to interfere unless it was found that rates were being cut by competing lines. This opinion finally prevailed, and Commissioner Vining was authorized to order a restoration of Utah rates to take effect this morning. The new rates will be the same as those made by the Utah Traffic Association. The allies of the Union Pacific, in agreeing upon the new rate, however, wished to have it understood that they in no way recognized the new Utah agreement, and Commissioner Vining was instructed to reduce the rates without consulting the Union Pacific or any other road a party to that agreement whenever he should become convinced that any of the association's competitors were cutting rates west of the Missouri River. As positive evidence was produced at yesterday's meeting that the St. Louis & San Francisco was seriously cutting rates to Colorado points, and that the indications were that it would commence slaughtering Utah rates as soon as the association restored them, it looks as if the rates were restored yesterday for the simple purpose of having them knocked down again in a day or two, and to demonstrate that the Utah traffic agreement between the roads west of the Missouri River cannot be carried out so long as the roads east of the Missouri are not made parties to such agreements. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, which forms the western outlet for the St. Louis & San Francisco, was notified that, unless the latter at once stopped cutting, the association would meet any rates it might make. The traffic contract between the Santa Fé and the San Francisco is such, however, that it is not possible for the former to interfere with the latter, and, as the St. Louis & San Francisco is cutting the rates to secure such concessions as it had under the old Colorado pooling arrangement, the indications are that a war on Colorado, Utah, and California rates can no longer be avoided. It will be remembered that the Union Pacific assigned as the cause for its notice of withdrawal from the Transcontinental Association the refusal of the St. Louis & San Francisco to join that association and the constant cutting of rates by that road. It will thus be seen that the St. Louis & San Francisco cuts an important figure in the present complications. As Jay Gould is believed to be the controlling spirit of the St. Louis & San Francisco, its position strengthens the suspicion that he desires to foment trouble in the Western Trunk-Line Association. The St. Louis & San Francisco was prevented from cutting Colorado rates previous to Feb. 1 because, under an agreement with the Colorado pool, the latter paid it a bonus of $3,500 a month for keeping out of the Colorado traffic. The Colorado pool expired Jan. 31, and the day following the San Francisco commenced to take business at cut rates to make up for the loss of its bonus. The Utah rates it was prevented from cutting up to the present because the rate from the Missouri River was only 25 cents. As the Western Trunk-Line Association has decided to meet any rate the St. Louis & San Francisco may make, all talk about carrying out the Utah and Transcontinental agreements will have to cease, as it will not be possible under these circumstances to maintain Utah or California rates. There being no Colorado agreement at present, there can, of course, be no doubt of a war on Colorado rates so soon as the fight on Utah and California rates has been inaugurated.

Nothing has yet been done to heal the differences between the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line Association regarding Nebraska business—in fact, it looks now as if, for the time being, all negotiations between the parties had been broken off. General-Manager Potter has gone West, and is not to return until the end of the week, and the Union Pacific officials will return to Omaha today. There is, therefore, no prospect of a meeting between the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line Association this week. Charges that Nebraska rates are being cut are already made by both sides, and it is the general opinion that a war on Nebraska rates will also be inaugurated before this week is over.

The Demoralization of Missouri River Lumber Rates.

The reduction of lumber rates to 10 cents from Chicago to Southwestern Missouri River points and eight cents from Mississippi River points, announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, caused general surprise, it having been the opinion that the roads would maintain the rates on the basis of 15 cents until the committee appointed at the lumber meeting held at Commissioner Midgley's office a week or two ago was ready to submit its report. Owing to the break in rates the Western Trunk-Line Association held a meeting yesterday in regard to the lumber rates to Council Bluffs and Omaha. Commissioner Vining was instructed to promulgate the same rates to those points as made by the Southwestern Railway Association to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City. There is no present prospect of an end to the troubles, and the war will continue for some time. This last trouble, it is stated, has again been brought on by the refusal of the Wisconsin lines to maintain the agreed rates. By making a 10-cent rate the Chicago roads have turned the table on the Wisconsin lines, as with such low rates the Chicago roads are sure to get the business.

Still Fussing About the Kansas City Passenger Rates.

The Missouri River roads find some difficulty in enforcing the new agreements for the maintenance of passenger rates at Chicago and Kansas City, and, unless the roads show a disposition to carry out the new agreements, Missouri River passenger business will become as demoralized as of old. The Kansas City agreement was put in effect Tuesday morning at Kansas City. At 3 p. m. of the same day evidence was obtained that the agent of the Wabash had violated it by selling two tickets to Ogdensburg, N. Y., at a reduction of $2 each. At 4 p. m. of the same day a meeting of the Kansas City Agents was held to try the Wabash for the offense. The charges were proven and the Wabash subjected to a fine of $108. The agent of the Wabash refused to attend the meeting.

It is quite evident that some of the passenger and ticket men are trying to create dissensions and misunderstandings for the purpose of breaking up the agreements. The Missouri River passenger business has been carried on at a dead loss, and the General Managers of the various roads seem to have come to the conclusion that a change must be made. It is quite probable that, unless the passenger and ticket men soon show a disposition to maintain the agreements, the General Managers will take the matter in their own hands and decapitate the belligerent parties.

A Boom Along the Western Division of the Northern Pacific.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—J. M. Buckley, Assistant General Manager of the Western Division of the Northern Pacific, passed homeward this morning. He said he did not force Superintendent Griffin, of the Idaho Division, to resign. Mr. Buckley said that Vice-President Oakes did not summon him East. He further stated that despite rumors there was not the slightest trouble between himself and A. L. Stokes, Assistant Superintendent of Traffic of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Mr. Buckley said that most of the Western roadbed was in excellent shape, though there was some which was not properly ballasted, owing to the lateness in the fall when it was completed, but a very large business is anticipated. There is but little Government land to be obtained in Washington Territory, but railroad land can be bought at from $2 to $20 per acre, farm lands being worth from $5 to $7 and timber sections being appraised by the stumpage upon them. Mr. Buckley's headquarters have been changed from Portland to Tacoma, and both the old and new towns have been incorporated under the name Tacoma. There the Hon. Charles B. Wright, of Philadelphia, formerly President of the Northern Pacific, has built and given them a fine church. A $75,000 hotel is in course of construction. The Holly system of water works is being put in at his expense, and engineers are now at work upon harbor improvements, which will consist of extensive wharves, piers, bunkers, etc., and these will be commenced in the early spring. In reply to the question that it was generally supposed before Mr. Villard failed that he intended to make Portland the great western terminus of the Northern Pacific system, and if his policy had not been changed, Mr. Buckley said: "No, I think not. He formed the Portland Terminal Company, with a view of centralizing as much as possible the various interests with which he was connected, and the road was rushed through by that route because, by using the Oregonian, the coast could sooner be reached. But he well knew that some day there must be a very important city in Puget Sound, and I expect that but a few years will pass before ocean steamers will enter the sound from China, India, and Japan."

Incorporation of the St. Louis, Belleville & Eastern.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The St. Louis, Belleville & Eastern Railroad filed articles of incorporation today with the Secretary of State to construct a road from Belleville, Ill., to East St. Louis, to connect with the bridge at that place or any bridge to be built; capital, $608,000. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are: D. P. Alexander, of Wichita, Kas.; H. A. Alexander, of Kansas City, Mo.; Louis F. Campbell, of St. Louis; Charles A. Mitchell, of Chicago; Russell Henkley, M. W. Wier, and Henry Davis, of Belleville.

Miscellaneous Items.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the fourth week in January, 1884, were $174,256, against $172,734 for the corresponding week last year; increase, $1,522. The gross earnings for January, 1884, were $660,793, against $640,366 for the corresponding month last year; increase, $14,427.

A meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Alton was held yesterday at the company's office and a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on preferred and common stock was declared, payable March 1 at the office of Jessup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, New York. Transfer books close Feb. 15 and reopen March 3.

Mr. G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate Road, and Mr. W. H. Smith, General Manager of the Lackawanna Fast-Freight Line, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Spriggs says his road is strictly maintaining tariff rates, and he thinks all other lines leading east from Chicago are trying to do the same, but he is of the opinion that the roads running east from Peoria and other Western points are still cutting.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

March 8, 1874.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Will you please inform me through your paper the day, month, and year that ex-President Fillmore died? ZULU.

Longfellow: "The Day Is Done."

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state who is the author of the lines, "Shall fold their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away," and where they can be found. C. K.

Figuring with His Uncle.

PULLMAN, Jan. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I pledged a watch Oct. 6, and Nov. 6 paid the interest on it, and Dec. 29 I paid interest, and last Monday night I went to redeem it, and I handed the ticket, and they said "All right," and went to look for it, and they could not find it. I only got $2.25 on it. Please say if I can make anything of it by law, and would you name a lawyer I could employ?

JOHN SHORE.

Weighing the Mails.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Government and the railway company appoint each a man to weigh the mails for a few weeks, and calculate the year's carriage by these weights. Can you tell me at what time of the year this is done?

FRED HASEY.

[The mails are weighed for this purpose every four years, the time varying in different States. They were weighed in Illinois last spring, and hence will be weighed again in the spring of 1887. The exact date is agreed upon by the Government and the railway companies.]

A GOOD JOKE WELL PAID FOR.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—[*Daily News.*]—In the Lord Mayor's Court yesterday, before the Assistant-Judge and a common jury, an action was brought by Mr. Edward Dring against Mr. Percy Judd, the part proprietor with Mr. Joseph Simmons of the Cogers Hall Public House, Little Bride lane, to recover compensation in damages for an assault he alleged the defendant had committed upon him, and also for the value of his clothes, which were damaged at the time. Mr. Sims was counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Wildey Wright for the defendant. The plaintiff said that Oct. 27 last year he went into the defendant's house with a friend named Green at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and was looking through the door which leads from the bar to the billiard room when the defendant, who was fond of practical jokes, threw a bag of flour at him. It struck him on the hat and fell all over his clothes, causing jeers to be bandied about, such as "Old Father Christmas," "Old Booser," etc. [Laughter.] On turning round to see where it came from he was met with a second bag of flour and a dirty swab full in the face, delivered by the defendant from behind his bar, he having taken the trouble to stand on a settle to do so, immediately after ducking under the table and running out into the street. The plaintiff followed him out, when a third bagful was thrown at him, but missed him, catching his friend and placing him in a similar plight. That gentleman, on returning into the house, was attended to and brushed down by the billiard-marker; but he was a laughing stock for all. [Laughter.] He was over 60 years of age, and did not like such a joke being played upon him. He therefore instructed his solicitors to claim £5 for the damage done and an apology. But the defendant refused to take any notice of their letter, and the present action was brought. The defendant, his partner, and several witnesses were called, who swore that he (the defendant) was not in the house at the time of the throwing of the swabs and flour. One of the witnesses said all the flour that was actually thrown was thrown by himself. When the plaintiff came into the house some one said, "Here comes old born drunk." [Roars of laughter.] Almost immediately some one took his hat off his head, and, putting a lot of flour in it, replaced it on his head. The old gentleman at once pulled it off, and the flour fell all over his clothes—in fact, he was smothered with it from head to foot. Witness' clothes were covered with it also, and he took up a handful and threw it at the old man—[laughter]—who rushed out into the street amidst a shower of swabs, and returned with a large stone, saying if he knew who it was that had played the joke on him, he would "put it through his eye." [Renewed laughter.] The stone was taken away from him and ultimately he departed. Mr. Wildey Wright—How did he look when he discovered the flour, savage? Witness—I can't say. He looked remarkably white. [Loud laughter.] Mr. W. Wright—Perhaps that was the outward and visible sign of an inward spiritual belief. [Roars of laughter.] Witness—That I know nothing about. The learned Assistant Judge, in summing up, said the question for the jury to decide was whether the evidence supported the plaintiff's case that the defendant committed the assault, if so he was entitled to substantial damages. If they believed the defendant's witnesses he could not have committed it. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

THE TRAMP WAS PLEASED.

San Francisco *Chronicle*: "Talking about staying behind to keep a bum off reminds me of Charley Evans. He was a 'brake' on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and had been told by the 'con' to see that a notorious bum didn't get on. It was somewhere in Kansas, and the fellow had been dogging the train for several hundred miles. Charley found his man on one of the platforms, and made for him. The fellow stepped off, and, walking to the other end of the car, got on again. But Charley was at his heels, and he had to go off on the other side. He repeated this, being followed by the determined 'brake,' the pace increasing all the time until they were at a full run, going aboard on one side and jumping off at the other. The train soon began to move, and the racers showed some rare ability in getting on and off. They kept the game up a little too long, and the train was about to leave them both, when they started on a dead run for the rear car. The bum had a few feet start, and, being the faster man, managed to jump on just before the car passed over a culvert. Poor Charley had to stop to keep out of the hole and got left. I was standing on the platform watching the sport, and I never saw a better-pleased tramp or a madder railroad-man than I saw that day."

DE GIERS AT VIENNA.

Results of the Visit of the Russian Foreign Minister—His Fear of Being Overruled.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—After two days' stay in Vienna M. de Giers left today at 11 a. m. by the express of the Northern Railway for St. Petersburg. Some time before his arrival at the station the members of the Russian Embassy, Prince Ouroussoff, Russian Minister in Bucharest, the Russian Archpriest Rajevski, and Baron Eichler, General Manager of the Northern Railway, had arrived there. A little before the time fixed for the starting of the train M. de Giers drove up in company with Prince Lobanoff. In a second carriage followed the Chancellor's son and the Councilor of Embassy, Prince Cantacuzène. The distinguished traveler took leave in the most cordial manner of the members of the Embassy and of the Archpriest Rajevski. He then entered the saloon carriage, followed by his son, Prince Labanoff, Prince Cantacuzène, Prince Ouroussoff, and M. de Fonton, the Councilor of the Russian Embassy here. The two last-named gentlemen accompanied M. de Giers to Göding, the second station from Vienna. Prince Lobanoff and the Chancellor exchanged adieux in the saloon carriage. Count Kalnoky had wished M. de Giers farewell last night.

The editor of the *Neue Freie Presse* has had an interview with M. de Giers, an account of which will appear tomorrow. The Russian Chancellor expressed himself as very much gratified with his reception in Vienna. His journey, he said, had been exclusively undertaken that he might visit his daughter and have a respit from State affairs. He had received, however, an invitation from Prince Bismarck to go to Friedrichsruhe, and he could not refuse such a flattering request. He had left Friedrichsruhe very much satisfied with the good relations existing between Germany and Russia.

At Montreux Prince Lobanoff had communicated to him the wish of the Emperor Francis Joseph that he should come to Vienna, and he had the more readily complied with this desire, inasmuch as an old personal friendship bound him to Count Kalnoky. With respect to the controversy whether he had or had not received an express invitation M. de Giers said: "Yes, and no. If some private individual had expressed a mere wish for me to visit him I should have waited for a formal invitation. But it a sovereign like the Emperor of Austria friendly to my sovereign expresses such a wish it amounts to an invitation—which I have gladly accepted."

To the question whether this journey was to be considered as a guarantee of peace, M. de Giers replied:

"Not as a guarantee, but as a proof of peace—for the relations between our two States were, without this proof, already excellent. In general, the situation in Europe is such that its disturbance is not to be feared from any side. But public opinion," he continued, "is sensitive on the subject of peace, and it might have been interpreted in a bad sense if I had not come to Vienna. If some new incidents, for instance, should occur in the Balkan Peninsula, such as have recently occurred in Servia and Bulgaria, or the present conflict with the Patriarch in Constantinople, apprehensions would be apt to arise. My not coming to Vienna might have been misinterpreted; although there could have been no ground for such ideas; but any misinterpretations are now prevented."

"The Bulgarian affair," he added, "is a local one. They are rather personal than political questions which disturb the country. Perhaps the Prince has too soon begun to forget what he owes to us. But we respect the independence of the Balkan States and the condition of things established by the Treaty of Berlin. Neither recent events in Bulgaria nor those in Servia can lead to a disturbance of the peace. The question of the Patriarch is an important and difficult one, but still a local one; and it is not easy to see how European peace could be disturbed by it."

Being reminded of the statement of the correspondent of the Frankfort *Gazette*, that he had said the evacuation of Khartoum was an impossibility, M. de Giers said that he did not remember whether he had spoken to any one on the subject of Egypt.

"But," he proceeded, "I have been a long time in Egypt and know the country, and in this capacity I may have said on some occasion that it was difficult and hardly advantageous to Egypt to evacuate Khartoum. Just in this town, which marks one of the last stages of civilization, and which has been rightly looked upon by the Egyptian Government as a point of great importance, weighty commercial interests and civilizing influences are concentrated—and even religious ones; for Khartoum is the seat of considerable missions. And if once the evacuation of Khartoum be decided upon, where lies the frontier? There can be, of course, no question of an 'impossibility.' In the end everything may be abandoned. These are my opinions on the subject—but this has, of course, no reference to the state of Europe."

Another person present having observed that the *Neue Freie Presse* was a fanatical supporter of peace, M. de Giers exclaimed: "I am, too. Here we meet, and I am very glad if peace is being preached both here and with us. Whoever contributes to turn the minds and feelings of peoples in this direction deserves well of both States." On a reference being made to the foreboding which many persons have of an inevitable war between Austria and Russia, M. de Giers smiled and said:

"I can only explain that to myself by the fact that there never was such a war. Austria and Russia have never been actually at war with one another, for the episode during the Napoleonic era cannot enter into consideration. History knows of no war between Austria and Russia from an antagonism of interests. There are divergent interests, and there will always be; but why should we not always be able to come to an understanding? We can point to moments in history in which great difficulties seemed to lie in the way of harmony between Austria and Russia. But the wisdom of monarchs and of leading statesmen has always succeeded in asserting the higher interests of both States, which demand a good understanding between them."

To the remark that it was very reassuring to all friends of peace that a statesman having such opinions guided Russian policy, M. de Giers replied:

"I must negative the supposition that I direct Russian politics. His Majesty the Emperor decides the Russian policy, and we are only his instruments. But it is certain, and well recognized here, that his policy is fully characterized by the most pacific intentions. His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph knows this, and so does Count Kalnoky. My visit, in fact, arose out of these friendly intentions."

RUSSIAN VS. AMERICAN PETROLEUM.

Consul Henry Dithmar writes to the State Department from Breslau:

"Of American petroleum 285,810 hundred weight arrived here, chiefly by way of Stettin, during the year 1882, against 186,050 hundred weight in the previous year. The price at the beginning and the end of the year was $3.33 per hundred weight—the months of June, July, and August noting a decline to $2.92. During the first six months of the present year the receipts were 91,000 hundred weight, in the corresponding period of last year 73,830 cwt.—an increase so far this year of 17,170 cwt., in spite of the fact that the export hence to Russia of American petroleum has entirely ceased, and that in certain quarters the Caspian Sea petroleum is regarded as superior to, as well as cheaper than, the American. 'Russian petroleum,' according to the report of the Breslau Chamber of Commerce, 'not only already controls the entire home market, but will soon have a strong foothold in Germany. It is not only equal in all respects to that imported from America, but its light-giving power is even greater.' Russian petroleum was delivered the last summer on the Prussian side of the frontier at $1.43 per cwt., duty not paid; and was delivered in Breslau at 8 per cent less than the American. It does not seem as yet, however, judging from the import figures of the last eighteen months, to have entirely supplanted the latter.

"Meanwhile the American mineral lubricating oil is coming into favor. A number of factories are already using it, and a trial of it by a railway superintendent has proved it to be superior to the native vegetable oil. The latter, owing to the partial failure of the rapeseed crop, is also just now much dearer than the mineral oil."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MOVING SOUTH.

THREE HEAVY LUMBER FIRMS DRIVEN TO SOUTH CHICAGO BY HIGH RENTS—MORE TO FOLLOW.

Three large lumber firms, Thad Dean & Co., D. F. Groves & Co., and James Charnley, have leased of the South Chicago Dock Company 2,000 feet frontage on the Calumet and slips, and will abandon Chicago May 1.

"The conveniences for doing the lumber business there," said Mr. Dean to a TRIBUNE reporter, "are equal if not superior to the advantages on the South Branch. The company has fixed up excellently the yards we are to occupy. The slips on the South Branch are only 240 feet deep, while those on the Calumet are 400. The railroad facilities, owing to the Belt-Line, are just as good, and we can ship fully as cheap, as the advantages in switching and obtaining cars are just as good as in the lumber district here. And we can get lumber on the Chicago market and have it towed to the yards just as cheaply as we can up the river, and thus have the same advantages as the Chicago dealers. And we can get freights from the mills to South Chicago a shilling a thousand cheaper than to the lumber district in this city. The rent is very much cheaper. We pay $11 a foot for the ground we are on now. At South Chicago ground just like it is only $5 a foot, but we will pay $6, as our dock is much deeper. We expect the taxes will be less. Insurance is only about two-thirds of what it is here. And there is no license."

"Are any other parties going to South Chicago?"

"I think some others will go. Several planing-mill men have been to see us, and we expect to have a mill to do work for the three yards."

"How many firms have left the South Branch within four years?"

"There are nearly as many on the river as there were three or four years ago, but a few will leave this year, as they are going out of the business. The firms who will quit are Henry Bros. & Leidy, McArthur Bros., Noble & Little, and John S. Hair. The number has been as high as 128, but now there are only 106. Some who are talking of going to South Chicago will doubtless stay, as rents will be lower."

"Do you think all will leave ultimately?"

"The tendency will be to go out on the Belt Road, where there are better facilities for doing business; and if they do go it will be a good thing for the city. The three yards which move May 1 were the cause of the opening of all the bridges twice a day during navigation; and it is the lumber business which necessitates the eternal opening and closing of the bridges during the summer. I think the great bulk of the yards will leave ultimately. There will always be some, of course, on the South Branch to supply the retail trade and keep the sash factories and mills going. This year about 4,000 feet of dock front will be for rent after May 1."

"What will be done with all that property after the yards move away?"

"I don't know; but it seems to me there will be too much of it for the lumber business, and a part of it will have to be used for some other purpose. There is more dock front used for lumber now than will be needed after the three firms move away, because people are inclined to contract their business. Chicago, I think, has reached its limit in the lumber trade. There will never be as much received here again as there was the year before last."

"Where will it go?"

"To South Chicago, Michigan City, and Mississippi River points, which are cutting into us at a lively rate. More lumber is shipped from the mills direct than there used to be."

"The real cause of those three firms leaving Chicago," said a lumber merchant, "was that they, like the other tenants of the South Branch Dock Company, have been squeezed so that they became dissatisfied and wouldn't rent from the company any longer. In the face of the worst year the lumbermen have ever seen rents were advanced 10 per cent at the close of 1882, and 10 per cent more at the close of 1883, when nearly everybody lost money. Tenants were notified at a bad time of the year that they must pay the increase or move. Advantage was taken of their necessities. Some pay $11 a foot and others $12, and thus the dissatisfaction is pretty general throughout the district. Three or four other parties are negotiating for frontage at South Chicago, and others are talking of going. Some would move May 1 but for leases running two and three years. Dean, and Groves, and Charnley didn't want to go, but made up their minds when they found they could save about $5,000 a year apiece by going. Six years ago rents in the lumber district were about $6 a foot, and they have been steadily advancing ever since, and the result of the want-the-earth policy of the company is beginning to be seen. More firms will move as soon as their leases expire, because the facilities at South Chicago are just as good and the business can be carried on there at much less expense."

Mr. Charnley informed a TRIBUNE reporter that in his opinion an important change was about to take place in the location of the lumber-yards, and that the example which had been set by his firm and the two others mentioned was very likely to find a great many followers this spring; in fact, that a complete revolution was impending. Being asked as to the reasons which prompted the change, Mr. Charnley said:

"There are a number of good, strong ones for it. In the first place it is a revolt against the exorbitant rental that has been exacted by the owners of dockage along the Chicago River. There is a very general complaint against this, and it has been a leading reason with us for changing. But in addition the new location will, besides affording cheaper rent, cause dealers to have smaller transportation bills to pay. There are fewer obstacles in the way of navigation—I think there are only two bridges to pass—and there will be a very sensible depreciation in the cost of tow-bills. Then again, we are all country shippers, and anything which places us closer to the means of getting our goods out of the city is a benefit to us. The South Chicago Dock Company's property is handy to the Belt Line, consequently we can get to any road we want without difficulty. These are the most prominent reasons as they now occur to me."

"Do you know of other lumber firms who are likely to take the same steps?"

"Of course I have heard talk in that direction, but cannot mention any names for obvious reasons."

Mr. Charnley stated that the leases would not go into effect until May, 1.

HIGH-PRICED DIRT.

THE GENEROUS FIGURE THE BOARD OF EDUCATION PROPOSES TO PAY FOR A FORQUER STREET SCHOOL-SITE—AN ALLEGED REAL-ESTATE RING IN THE BOARD.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education a resolution was passed asking the City Council to approve of the purchase for school purposes of some property on the south side of Forquer street, just west of Jefferson. The land in question has a frontage of 175 feet on Forquer and a depth of 115 feet. As the price which the board was willing to pay seemed high, especially as at the time of the opening of Union street land on Forquer street was valued at only $70 per foot, a reporter was directed to look the matter up. As is well known, the board is not in the habit of paying low prices for what it buys, but this sum of $90 per foot was thought to be so large as to deserve investigation.

Mr. C. L. Niehoff, a member of the Board of Education, who was asked about the matter, said: "I recommended the purchase because a school is greatly needed there, and because I consider the price asked, about $92 per foot, very reasonable. I know something about property in that vicinity, and would buy myself at $100 a foot. It is a poor neighborhood, to be sure, but thickly settled, and property is valuable in consequence. Four years ago I loaned $1,800 each on the two north corners of Forquer and Jefferson streets, the buildings being tumble-down frames, and since that time property has appreciated 50 per cent in value. There may be single lots in that vicinity offered at less than the price the School Board proposes to pay, but repeated advertising brought but one offer of sufficient size, and I voted for its acceptance because I consider the land cheap at the price. The offer was made by a Mr. O'Brien, whom I don't know, but my colleague, Mr. Wenter, I think, knows all about the details."

Mr. John Brenock, who owns property in the same vicinity, stated that he considered $70 a foot a fair price for the land. When Union street was about to be opened from Forquer street Mr. Brenock's property was condemned and appraised at a little over $50 a foot, which he considered a fair valuation at the time. He said he believed an effort had been made to secure property in that neighborhood before for the same purpose, as a real-estate agent had been looking around there. He said he considered $90 an extravagant price.

Mr. Wenter, a member of the Board of Education who favored the purchase of the site, stated that he did not think the price asked any too high. He had made no inquiries as to the price of land in that vicinity, he said, but he maintained that $90 was not too much.

The reporter also met a real-estate dealer who has had some experience in selling real estate to the Board of Education, and who can therefore talk by the card.

"No wonder," he said, "it is a rare occurrence that a reputable real-estate firm responds to the call of the Board of Education for offers of real estate for school purposes. I have found out to my cost how the business is done, and how the taxpayers are made to foot bills for school real estate quite in excess of the actual value of the property acquired. I don't like to have my name mentioned in this connection, but do not mind telling you what impression I got about the way the business is done. You see, as soon as the committee of the board begins to consider the advisability of building a new schoolhouse, and decides on a certain locality, somebody connected with the board in an official capacity immediately goes to work to inform another somebody, who entertains close relations to one of the members of the board, of the proposed purchase, and before the recommendation to purchase is actually offered in the board somebody has already secured contracts of sale covering the entire neighborhood involved. Then some person is selected as a figurehead to make an offer to the board—in some instances several parties have been induced to offer the identical property at different prices—and as the contracts are made with the real owners, mostly very simple people, nobody but those in the ring has a chance to make any offer at all. This business is generally managed with such shrewdness that even in the case of some outsider getting in a bid he is generally forced to divide with the ring before he gets through. You see, the advantage this ring enjoys consists in the fact that a locality is hardly ever selected by the board when property of sufficient size is held in one person's hands. It is always necessary to combine the property of from six to eight original owners in the complex to be offered for a school-site. This, of course, necessitates the intervention of a middleman, who will make his own bargains with the actual owners, and make two profits by charging commission to the actual seller, and obtaining a price far in excess of the aggregate sums he contracts to pay the owners in case he succeeds in selling their property to the Board of Education. I remember the case of a school-site in the northwestern portion of the city, where this ring—which comprises, in my opinion, at least two members of the board, one of the employés of the board, and two or three shrewd real-estate agents—had managed to get options on every available foot of ground, excepting a few lots which a friend of mine held. This friend of mine got authority to sell adjoining property, and underbid the ring after all, but when it came to deliver the title to the Controller it was discovered that a cloud existed on the title of the adjoining lot I mentioned in the shape of a contract of sale. To remove this cloud my friend had to go through an interesting 'course of sprouts,' involving dealings with Aldermen, relatives of members of the Board of Education, and costing him in the end about all he had to make. He would have thrown the sale altogether had he not been foolish enough to absolutely purchase part of the property involved and forced to pay for the same. I should say that, as a rule, the Board of Education pays no less than $25 a foot above the actual value for every piece of property it acquires on account of the advantages enjoyed by certain parties. I know of no remedy unless it be a law giving the Board of Education the right to acquire property by condemnation. As long as the present system continues somebody will always have a chance to get the better of the taxpayers whenever real estate for school purposes is acquired in their name."

MYSTERIOUS MR. KAY.

HE WOULD HAVE IT APPEAR THAT HE ACTUALLY KNOWS SOMETHING.

Last Saturday Detective Kay left for Kansas City, Mo., armed with a requisition for the return of Max and Nathan Levy, who it is alleged acted as "fence" for the celebrated Adams and Brown gang, which was arrested last week. Last evening the officer returned without his prisoners. When questioned about his mission he denied that he was in Kansas City or that he was after the Levys. The records of the Criminal Court controvert his statement. They plainly show that Kay is indebted in the sum of $4 to Clerk Stephens for the transcription of the papers on which Gov. Hamilton granted the requisition. Kay himself called for them and they were handed to him by Henry Stephens, the Record Clerk. He has studiously avoided giving information about the case. Why he and "his partner," Detective Bonfield, maintain so much secrecy about a band of thieves and robbers is not known. He has certainly changed his tactics lately. When Adams and Brown were caught Kay and his partner, Bonfield, rushed to the reporters with the news of their "clever capture," but since that time they have been suspiciously silent about everything pertaining to the case. Some people claim to know why, and it is probable that Chief Doyle will have a chance to ask Mr. Kay why he has taken such particular pains to mystify matters. A man who is acquainted with the whole affair said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "Kay is like the average Chicago detective. When they have a clear case they make it a mystery, and if a mystery turns up they fail to make a clear case of it."

Nearly all of the gang are now under lock and key. Besides the Levys the police have been looking for Samuel Abrams, suspected of having acted as a receiver. He has been indicted, and yesterday he was arrested and held in $1,000 bail by Judge Gardner.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

WHY THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SMOKE ORDINANCE WILL INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF SOFT COAL.

A reporter called at the office of the Citizens' Association and found Messrs. Edwin Lee Brown, C. W. Boynton, and J. C. Ambler, who compose the Special Committee on Smoke Prevention, in session. Their meeting was in relation to the recent remarks of Mr. McLoughlin, of Braidwood, at the semi-monthly meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly, and the introduction of the repealing ordinance to the Council by Ald. Lawler Monday evening.

It was stated to the reporter that Mr. Robert Law, though an old and honored member of the Citizens' Association, is not and never has been Chairman of the Smoke Committee, nor has he been President of the association or a member of the Executive Committee; his service to the association has been on the Taxation and Police Committees. The manifest absurdity of putting a coal-dealer on the Smoke Committee was dwelt upon, although the Secretary has heard the inuendo from other sources than Mr. McLoughlin's speech, and has taken pains to contradict and correct the misapprehension.

The committee have spent three months in examining various smoke consumers, aided by the experience gained during the four years that the Citizens' Association has been engaged in the investigation of the subject, and they have given to the public, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, a list and description of twelve different devices, every one of which is effective for the purpose of preventing smoke, either entirely or to such an extent as is necessary to comply with the ordinance on the subject.

The idea of the association being in league with the hard-coal dealers is an absurdity that requires but a superficial glance to expose; thus smoke from bituminous coal can be prevented in furnaces, locomotive engines, and tugs, which will prevent the necessity of using anthracite, and the consumption of bituminous coal will increase as that necessity is reduced. There will be, shortly, an exhibition of a plan for burning soft coal in parlor and kitchen stoves without smoke or soot. The high price of hard coal renders some such plan desirable.

The committee requested that their views be given to the public so as to place them in proper position. The repeal of the ordinance after so much has been accomplished under it would be an outrage upon common sense. The other complaint, that the ordinance will hurt the soft-coal trade, has been sufficiently refuted; it will, on the contrary, in its effects largely benefit that industry.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The agitation of the smoke ordinance in this city, and the possibility that the inability of consumers to secure a smoke-burner that will enable them to comply satisfactorily with the ordinance, and thereby compel them to substitute hard for soft coal, having alarmed the coal-miners in the Braidwood and Streator districts, they have requested me as their representative to come here and look after their interests in this matter. You, of course, understand that about 75 per cent of the coal mined in these districts finds a market here, not to speak of other Western soft coals that find a market here as well, and if the enforcement of this ordinance is going to compel consumers to use hard coal it will practically drive our miners from their homes that it has cost them years of hard toil to secure. I have been in the city the last week investigating this question, and I find that the hard-coal monopoly—through their agent, the President of the Citizens' League—and the owners of patent smoke-burners seem to manifest a great deal more interest in the smoke ordinance than any one else.

I find that only a few days since the hard-coal men made a proposition to the Tug-Boat Association that if they would use hard coal this year they would furnish it to them at the same price that soft coal cost them last year. This inducement was held out to them with the hope that they would change all their fireboxes for hard coal; when that was accomplished they would then have to burn hard coal at a price that would be profitable to the hard-coal men. I understand that the hard-coal interests some years since combined to agitate the question of the city using soft coal at the North Side Water-Works, and after they had forced the city to use hard coal they pooled the loss among them for the expense of the agitation and low prices of the coal furnished the first year.

Now, in regard to smoke-burners, I find only two or three of the devices that in my opinion can lay any claim to helping the consumer to comply with the ordinance. I find almost every one is perfectly willing to comply with the ordinance provided he can find a smoke-burner that will do the work. I find that the Farwell Building, corner of Adams and Market streets, has a very expensive outfit for burning smoke, but I have yet to see a chimney in the city that throws out blacker smoke or more of it than that; and the same may be said of Rand, McNally & Co.'s and the Pictorial Printing Company's chimneys on Monroe street, and many others.

Now the question arises, if the Council is going to insist on the enforcement of this ordinance, then let them appoint a commission to examine the different devices for burning smoke and report on a number of them that will be satisfactory to the Council, and then let the Council designate those as the ones that will be satisfactory. It does not seem to be just to compel consumers to be constantly experimenting with these devices, and because they cannot abate the nuisance to be subject to constant annoyances from the Health Department. The producers, miners, and consumers all say, "Give us a smoke-burner that will be satisfactory and it will be readily adopted."

DANIEL MCLOUGHLIN,
Representative of Miners of Northern Illinois.

NIOBRARA.

BISHOP HARE ON HIS WAY EAST TO SECURE ADDITIONAL HELP.

The Rt.-Rev. William H. Hare, Episcopal Bishop of Niobrara, Dak., is at the Grand Pacific on his way East to secure, if possible, more clergymen for his diocese. Bishop Hare has been in Dakota eleven years, laboring principally among the Indians. During this period he has established twenty-three churches and four schools among the Sioux, confirmed 900 of them, and brought upwards of 3,000 under the teachings of the church. He has also twelve white congregations, and has twenty-four clergymen to look after all the missions and churches. At the recent Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia his jurisdiction was extended so as to embrace all the western and southeastern portion of the Territory. For so large an extent of country, with its scattered population, he needs more help, and therefore goes East in search of recruits. He expects to bring back eight or ten young clergymen with him, although he needs fully a dozen. He says the work of Christianizing the Indians is progressing very satisfactorily, considering the small number of ministers who are at present devoting themselves to the task.

AN OLD TREE.

IT WAS NOT A SAPLING WHEN THE CHICAGO MASSACRE TOOK PLACE BENEATH ITS BRANCHES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been asked to state what I know about the history of the large tree standing in Eighteenth street, opposite George M. Pullman's barn. The tree is probably much the oldest of all the cottonwoods which grew along the lake shore between Fourteenth and Twentieth streets. I well remember this fringe of green trees in August, 1843, as a background relief to the "Clark Cottage," which then stood in unprotected white loneliness where St. Paul's Universalist Church now stands. My attention was called to this view by noticing a party of some fifteen or twenty Indians mounted upon ponies cantering past this cottage on the old Vincennes road to the Calumet, where a small band of them were then encamped.

It was not until 1849 or 1850 that I made a special visit to these trees, among which was a remarkable group of some nine or eleven distinct trunks—I forget which—so closely intertwined that at a short distance they had the appearance of a single tree of a very singular appearance. A portion of this group was preserved by N. O. Williams, who left an opening in the north wall of his premises for that purpose.

The two larger trees, one in the east end of Eighteenth street and another about 160 feet south of it, were in healthy condition and just putting on their summer robes when in the spring of 1858 I removed to No. 898, now No. 1808, Prairie avenue, their rich foliage constituting a grateful relief to the brown sand and gravel which laid bleak and bare from my house to the lake-shore. The tree in Eighteenth street seemed to be fully matured when first specially noticed by myself, and showed no sensible increase in size in all the twenty-three years in which I lived where it greeted my eyes every day. It had a beautifully symmetrical, though peculiarly formed, head before the vandal attack upon it was made. The large branches, mounting upward in a graceful curve, again descended until their extremities were much lower than their origin at the main trunk. The bark, the slow growth, the shape, and gnarled character of the branches all indicated much greater age than any of its neighbors; and I have not a doubt that it had passed its sapling period before the first President of the United States was inaugurated. The attack upon it was made by two Germans, who had obtained leave from the then Street Commissioner—either Peter Wolf or Anton Berg, their names being somewhat confused in my memory. My wife discovered the men at work removing one of the northern branches, and sent our eldest son Robert, then a lad some 16 years old, to see if he could stop the desecration. He called upon our neighbor, Mr. A. Van Doren, and they two succeeded in getting the men to desist until the Street Commissioner could be consulted. The Commissioner replied that the men wanted it for fuel, and as it was in the street he thought it was a good opportunity to get it removed without cost to the city; and, further, if a team should run away and collide with the tree he might be censured for not having removed it. He, however, yielded to the earnest protest, and the tree was permitted to stand, but its beautiful symmetry was destroyed forever.

Mrs. John H. Kinzie, whose means for getting correct information were perhaps among the best, says that the massacre of 1812 began when the head of the retreating garrison had reached a point on the lake beach about where it is now joined by Twenty-second street. Had a man been seated in the branches of the old tree in Eighteenth street he no doubt could have witnessed the whole horrid carnival, a part of which may have occurred under the shadow of its boughs.

The large tree south of Eighteenth street was destroyed by the heat and gases generated by deposits from barns and stables thrown around its roots, and the filling and other work upon Eighteenth street seems to have doomed its older and better-known neighbor to a like fate. It is to be regretted that a tree so fully identified with a great and sad episode in the history of Chicago should not have received the tender care that Boston bestowed upon the "Old Elm" which for generations constituted the chief object of interest on her famous Common.

A. J. GALLOWAY.

WHITE GRIT AGAINST BLACK.

The *Times'* (London) correspondent telegraphs from Egypt the following incident as a striking proof of the ascendency acquired in a short time by English officers, and of the willingness of the young Egyptian soldiers to follow their new leaders even against their co-religionists. Sir Evelyn Wood instructed Col. Slade, his military secretary, to dispatch 700 of Zebehr Pasha's black soldiers, recently recruited, from Abbassieh to Suez. Trains were in waiting, but the negroes refused to go on the ground of there being a rumor that Zebehr would not command them. Col. Slade showed them two months' pay, to be paid them at Suez, but they were still obdurate. He ordered the men to fall in, in line, but they refused. He addressed every company individually, and gave the word of command, which all declined to obey. The Colonel, after spending four hours thus, said: "You will go voluntarily, or by force, within one hour." They defied him. He sent orders, however, to Major Kitchener, of the Egyptian cavalry, to get ready two squadrons, and then told the mutineers what he had done. They replied, "If they come we will kill them all." Without a moment's hesitation a squadron of Egyptian cavalry, numbering 150 men, with a second in reserve, without their carbines, but with drawn swords, and led by Maj. Kitchener, charged up at full gallop, wheeled round, and surrounded the blacks. Their commander placed a line of vedets up to the railway-train; and the troopers then stood in perfect order. After a short interval of obstinacy the cavalry got first one flinching negro to enter the train, then ten, and then a hundred; and finally all the blacks had trooped into the carriages within twenty minutes of the calling in of the cavalry.

ETIQUET AT MONTE CARLO.

Monte Carlo has been responsible for many suicides lately. One of the most singular was that of a French nobleman, who, having decided to kill himself, sent round bouquets to twenty ladies, accompanied by a note stating that from unavoidable circumstances he was unable to continue his attentions.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

"THE SLUGG

A Title Applied by
Officers to Jus
the Ar

In Some Cases The
Whether He Is In
herently "

At All Events It Is Conce
for the Place and t
Responsible

Justice Foote, who is
the blind goddess at the
Court and deal out justi
come before him, is cer
most popular men at th
present time. The trou
seems to be that he is e
to fill his present positi
has political ends to acco
tion has been frequently
prisoners to go free who
punishment, while in o
peculiar mode of adminis
tice" he applies the offi
almost every poor devil w
wandered from the path
by the wayside, while his
of mercy.

A CLEAN

Matters came to a so
yesterday morning in J
and the facts are about as
Last Tuesday evening
a quantity of butchers'
from the residence of W.
Wabash avenue, and the t
detected. About 10 o'cloc
ing Lieut. Schaak, of the
lice Station, was passing W
No. 341 South Clark street
two young men trying
overcoat and a numbe
officer had obtained a
stolen goods, and, en
found the property to be th
stolen from Gregory's hous
two young men, who were
missing articles, and took th
Street Station, one stating t
Van Buren, and that he had
ployed as clerk in the Rock
fice, and the other giving his
The stolen goods were value
a charge of grand larceny
placed against them both.
coats stolen from Gregory'
found in their possession.

CONFESS AND G

When their cases came
Foote for examination y
Gregory positively identified
in the possession of
his property. When a
had to say in
matter the prisoners admit
stolen the articles found o
that they were drunk when t
no intention of robbing any o
ly gauzy story seemed to in
being extremely probable, a
the remonstrances of the po
would discharge the prisoner
lieve they intended to steal.
ren consequently walked out
free men.

AN INDIGNANT LIEU

Then Lieut. Schaak swor
should not be, and he open
the excuse of Justice Foote w
an outer room he expressed
ly. He said that the prison
as men could be. It was a c
larceny—he had found the
goods in their possession, a
fessed the theft, and that
charged them was an ass.
Later in the day a TRIBUN
the muscular Lieutenant fo
ascertaining his views in gene
ject of the administration
"Why," said Lieut. Schaak,
thing upon those fellows.
had one of the stolen coats on
arrested him, and the other
stole have been pawned by
With all these facts in view J
he does not think they meant
them off entirely, not even
over them or administering a
an ass, and knows as much
justice as a mule. He ough
present position."

CAPT. BUCKLEY'S OP

Capt. Buckley said that, in
men were certainly guilty,
been held to the Criminal
Foote did not go according to
The prisoners stole the proper
and their intent should have c
the case. There is no doubt t
have been held over.

FOR ONCE HE DOESN'

Mayor Harrison was seen by
sought to obtain his views on t
Carter was preparing to leave
fused to converse upon the sub
he had no time to talk about
The Mayor's mind was most
gaged in reflecting over Gube
bilities.
Superintendent Doyle said
nothing whatever of the affair,
Foote was in no wise connecte
lice Department he did not de
his official actions.

KIND TO SLUGGE

From other sources it was le
Justice Foote's idea of justic
somewhat mixed. Some month
was knocked down and robbed i
the rear of a State street saloon,
street. The robber was caught
Officer Fitzpatrick, who took him
When brought before Justice F
the next day the highway robbe
to go free, the court simply stat
was no case.

SPECIMEN CASES.

It is usually customary to det
over night as witness who has be
a woman of the town or some s
Some time since a man was robb
of ill-fame on Fourth avenue by
and both he and the woman wer
the armory until morning. The
tice Foote fined the woman $1 or
the man $50 for having been in t
the same time terming him a " m
Another case was that of a
robbed of $40 in "Camelback An
Pacific avenue. The man and w
rested and locked up at the H
Station, the former as a witness.
ing morning the woman was fin
man $50.
And such is the kind of just
Justice Foote's court.

MORAL REFLECTIONS

If Justice Foote is unfit for hi
turns loose on the community m
to be held to the Criminal Court;
izes the police force by discharging
they have arrested for cause, and
in their minds the impression th
to bring cases before him, then
Mayor is responsible. It was th
appointed Justice Foote. It
who continues him in office,
his power to remove hi
the Council fails to concur in his
tion, then the blame will rest on t
the Mayor will be exonerated.
ever, the Mayor appears to hav
tion. Although numerous com
been made through the press, he
to have taken the trouble to t
For some time back the police for
it necessary, where they have s
rants for the arrest of parties,
returnable before a North-Side
cause there they knew that the
they brought in would not be di
hand on account of the whim or
Justice. In those instances, how
as in the case referred to above, th
caught on the South Side with plu
possession, it is impossible
them across the river. Then it
to carry them before Justice Foot
only to have them discharged of
long this state of affairs will con
possible to say. There was a n
Prosecuting Attorney for the city
courts. His neglect of duty wa
His habits were exceedingly excep
took three years of persistent pou
duce the Mayor to remove that m
be feared that it will take an equ
time to induce him to investigate
upon the numerous complaints ag
son who sits as Justice at the Sout
Court. In the meanwhile it is
public should know on whom rest
sibility of the liberation of crimi
continuance of crime. It rests o
who doesn't remove from office
according to the statements of th
ers who are brought into daily c
him, is responsible for this state o

ASKING HEAVY DAMAG

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—T
Rosenzweig, an Erie attorney who

"THE SLUGGERS' FRIEND."

A Title Applied by Conscientious Police Officers to Justice Foote at the Armory.

In Some Cases They Are Not Certain Whether He Is Incompetent or Inherently "Cussed."

At All Events It Is Conceded that He Is Unfit for the Place and that the Mayor Is Responsible for Him.

Justice Foote, who is supposed to represent the blind goddess at the Harrison Street Police Court and deal out justice to those who may come before him, is certainly not one of the most popular men at the armory at just the present time. The trouble with the Justice seems to be that he is either too kind-hearted to fill his present position or else he possibly has political ends to accomplish. The accusation has been frequently made that he allows prisoners to go free who most certainly deserve punishment, while in order to equalize this peculiar mode of administering so-called "justice" he applies the official thumbscrews to almost every poor devil who may have slightly wandered from the paths of virtue and fallen by the wayside, while his case may be worthy of mercy.

A CLEAN CASE.

Matters came to a somewhat decided stand yesterday morning in Justice Foote's court, and the facts are about as follows:

Last Tuesday evening three overcoats and a quantity of butchers' utensils were stolen from the residence of W. O. Gregory, No. 285 Wabash avenue, and the thieves were not then detected. About 10 o'clock of the same evening Lieut. Schaak, of the Harrison Street Police Station, was passing Weber's pawnshop, at No. 341 South Clark street, when he observed two young men trying to dispose of an overcoat and a number of tools. The officer had obtained a description of the stolen goods, and, entering the shop, found the property to be that which had been stolen from Gregory's house. He arrested the two young men, who were trying to pawn the missing articles, and took them to the Harrison Street Station, one stating that his name was J. Van Buren, and that he had been formerly employed as clerk in the Rock Island Railroad office, and the other giving his name as J. F. Carr. The stolen goods were valued at about $35, and a charge of grand larceny was accordingly placed against them both. The two other overcoats stolen from Gregory's house were not found in their possession.

CONFESS AND GO FREE.

When their cases came up before Justice Foote for examination yesterday morning Gregory positively identified the articles found in the possession of the prisoners as his property. When asked what they had to say in regard to the matter the prisoners admitted that they had stolen the articles found on them, but stated that they were drunk when they did so and had no intention of robbing any one. This decidedly gauzy story seemed to impress the court as being extremely probable, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the police he said that he would discharge the prisoners, as he did not believe they intended to steal. Carr and Van Buren consequently walked out of the court-room free men.

AN INDIGNANT LIEUTENANT.

Then Lieut. Schaak swore that such things should not be, and he openly exclaimed that the excuse of Justice Foote was "too thin." In an outer room he expressed himself more freely. He said that the prisoners were as guilty as men could be. It was a clear case of grand larceny—he had found the prisoners with the goods in their possession, and they even confessed the theft, and that the man who discharged them was an ass.

Later in the day a TRIBUNE reporter visited the muscular Lieutenant for the purpose of ascertaining his views in general upon the subject of the administration by Justice Foote. "Why," said Lieut. Schaak, "it was a sure thing upon those fellows. One of them even had one of the stolen coats on his back when I arrested him, and the other two coats they stole have been pawned by them somewhere. With all these facts in view Justice Foote says he does not think they meant to steal, and lets them off entirely, not even suspending a fine over them or administering a reprimand. He's an ass, and knows as much about dispensing justice as a mule. He ought not to be in his present position."

CAPT. BUCKLEY'S OPINION.

Capt. Buckley said that, in his opinion, the men were certainly guilty, and should have been held to the Criminal Court. Justice Foote did not go according to law in the case. The prisoners stole the property, drunk or not, and their intent should have cut no figure in the case. There is no doubt that they should have been held over.

FOR ONCE HE DOESN'T TALK.

Mayor Harrison was seen by a reporter who sought to obtain his views on the subject, but Carter was preparing to leave his office and refused to converse upon the subject, saying that he had no time to talk about such matters. The Mayor's mind was most likely deeply engaged in reflecting over Gubernatorial probabilities.

Superintendent Doyle said that he knew nothing whatever of the affair, and as Justice Foote was in no wise connected with the Police Department he did not desire to criticise his official actions.

KIND TO SLUGGERS.

From other sources it was learned that Mr. Justice Foote's idea of justice generally is somewhat mixed. Some months ago a man was knocked down and robbed in the alley in the rear of a State street saloon, near Harrison street. The robber was caught in the act by Officer Fitzpatrick, who took him to the armory. When brought before Justice Foote for trial the next day the highway robber was allowed to go free, the court simply stating that there was no case.

SPECIMEN CASES.

It is usually customary to detain a person over night as witness who has been robbed by a woman of the town or some such character. Some time since a man was robbed in a house of ill-fame on Fourth avenue by a prostitute, and both he and the woman were locked up at the armory until morning. The next day Justice Foote fined the woman $1 or $2, and fined the man $50 for having been in the house, at the same time terming him a "male strumpet."

Another case was that of a man who was robbed of $40 in "Camelback Ann's" place, on Pacific avenue. The man and woman were arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street Station, the former as a witness. The following morning the woman was fined $1 and the man $50.

And such is the kind of justice on tap in Justice Foote's court.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

If Justice Foote is unfit for his place; if he turns loose on the community men who ought to be held to the Criminal Court; if he demoralizes the police force by discharging men whom they have arrested for cause, and thus creates in their minds the impression that it is useless to bring cases before him, then, after all, the Mayor is responsible. It was the Mayor who appointed Justice Foote. It is the Mayor who continues him in office, or it is in his power to remove him. And if the Council fails to concur in his recommendation, then the blame will rest on that body, and the Mayor will be exonerated. As yet, however, the Mayor appears to have taken no action. Although numerous complaints have been made through the press, he does not seem to have taken the trouble to look them up. For some time back the police force have found it necessary, where they have sworn out warrants for the arrest of parties, to have them returnable before a North-Side Justice, because there they knew that the persons whom they brought in would not be discharged off-hand on account of the whim or caprice of the Justice. In those instances, however, where, as in the case referred to above, the parties are caught on the South Side with plunder in their possession, it is impossible to carry them across the river. Then it is necessary to carry them before Justice Foote, apparently only to have them discharged off-hand. How long this state of affairs will continue it is impossible to say. There was a man who was Prosecuting Attorney for the city in the lower courts. His neglect of duty was notorious. His habits were exceedingly exceptionable. It took three years of persistent pounding to induce the Mayor to remove that man. It is to be feared that it will take an equal length of time to induce him to investigate and to act upon the numerous complaints against the person who sits as Justice at the South Side Police Court. In the meanwhile it is well that the public should know on whom rests the responsibility of the liberation of criminals and the continuance of crime. It rests on the Mayor, who doesn't remove from office a man who, according to the statements of the police officers who are brought into daily contact with him, is responsible for this state of affairs.

ASKING HEAVY DAMAGES.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Today Lewis Rosenzweig, an Erie attorney who was nearly killed and is permanently disabled by being thrown off a Lake Shore limited express train, brought suit against the Lake Shore for $100,000. Rosenzweig tendered a round-trip ticket, which was rejected, and failing to produce a special ticket he was put out and dropped into a culvert.

THE COURTS.

The Wabash Road Heads Off the Tax-Collectors in an Old Suit Before Judge Drummond.

A Question as to the Extent of a Railroad's Liability for Taxes.

Judge Drummond yesterday morning heard a demurrer to the bill in the case of Lionbergh against the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, which involves an interesting question. This was a bill filed by a stockholder of the road to enjoin the collection of the taxes for roads and bridges imposed by the County of Will on the road for 1880. The company claimed that inasmuch as it had no property in the county in 1879, it only having been finished in the fall of that year, it could not be taxed for roads and bridges in 1880. The language of the statute—Sec. 119, of Chap. 121, of the Revised Statutes—under which the suit was brought provides that the tax should be extended on the tax books according to the assessment of the previous year, and it was claimed by the company it could not be taxed for 1880 because it had no property in the country in 1879, and was not taxable anyhow for roads and bridges. The Judge sustained the demurrer of the County of Will, but gave leave to the complainant to amend his bill so as to raise the question as to whether the railroad was subject to taxes for roads and bridges.

Divorces.

Frank F. Haskin, a well-known resident of Evanston and formerly a prominent young society man, was made defendant to a bill of divorce yesterday in the Circuit Court at the instance of his wife, Minnie F. Haskin. She says she was married to him in December, 1880, at her father's house in Waukegan, and lived with him until June 5, 1882, when she was obliged to leave him on account of his cruelty. She charges him with indulging in violent outbursts of temper, besides actual violence. The 1st of February, 1881, he caught hold of her, pushed her roughly into a room, and locked her up. A few days after he bought some "improper medicines or drugs" and forced her to take them to the great injury of her health. The 25th of February he kicked her until she was black and blue, in April he struck her, and at numerous times thereafter in the same year he abused her in similar ways. Again in February, 1882, when her child was only two weeks old, he abused her. She left him the following month, but went back again, and then the next June left him again and forever. He has never contributed to her support, though amply able to do so, and she wants to be rid of him.

Items.

John Nowak was killed April 15, 1880, by a locomotive on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and his administrator subsequently brought suit for $5,000 damages, which is now on hearing before Judge Smith.

Judge Anthony is hearing a case against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for causing the death of Patrick Doud. He was killed at the Forty-ninth street crossing, and the suit is brought by his wife.

Tomorrow will be the last day for noticing cases for Judge Tuley's next calendar.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,865—Attachment. Suppressed for service.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Lionberger vs. W., St. L. & P. R. R. Co.; order as prepared.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—373, White vs. Barber; case given to the jury with leave to seal verdict.

Judgment—377, American Exchange National Bank vs. Charles T. Otis and Lucius J. Otis; verdict and judgt., $1,987.90.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,557—Buffalo Bathing Co. vs. S. Dexter Ludden. Replevin, $2,000. Frank Baker and J. G. Miller, attys.

90,558—John A. Tolman et al. vs. August Hartman. Confession of judgment, $75.89. Wilber & Crews, attys.

90,559—James Murphy vs. William F. Furey and Hugh I. Frazer. Appeal.

90,560—John Hirsch vs. Anna Hayes. Case, $1,000. Julius Goldzier, atty.

90,561—Albert E. Kent et al. vs. M. J. Frank. Distress for rent, $250. McCoy, Pope & McCoy, attys.

90,562—Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. P. B. O'Hare, Town Collector of the Town of West Chicago, and Joseph Sokup. Bill to restrain collection of illegal tax on personal property. David Fales, solr.

90,563—Young & Farrel Diamond Stone-Sawing Co. vs. George T. Budach. Asst., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

90,564—Charles E. Clark vs. Otto A. Hilgerman. Asst., $1,000. Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, attys.

90,565—Jacob Bloch vs. Charles Krieger. Trespass, $2,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

90,566—Maria Wagner vs. George P. Wagner. Petition for separate maintenance. Young, Scott & Adams, solrs.

90,567—Charles H. Joy et al. vs. James O. Cleveland, C. B. Cummings, C. W. Woodruff, and Washington Libby. Attcht., $10,000. W. I. Culver, atty.

90,568—William Hafner vs. William H. Thompson. Replevin, $400. Samuel Appleton, atty.

90,569—William R. Haslitt vs. Herbert Hanauer. Case, $2,500. Shirley & Shirley and Frank H. Goin, attys.

90,570—Chicago Carpet Co. vs. William H. Thompson. Replevin, $400. Samuel Appleton, atty.

90,571—D. A. Sahlein et al. vs. Alf. Benson. Asst., $2,500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,572—J. V. Farwell et al. vs. M. B. Parmeter. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

90,573—Jane L. Barnard vs. Oscar W. Johnson, executor of the will of John C. Smith, deceased, and Louise C. Barnard. Bill for appointment of a new trustee. R. B. Bacon, solr.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—90,549, The Second National Bank of Beloit vs. Rock River Paper Co. Attcht., $11,098. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

90,552—Robert Lindblom & Co. vs. Fourth National Bank of Louisville, Ky. Attcht., $1,089.53. William Law Jr., atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law order—11,756, McMaster vs. Williamson; deft. dischgd. from custody, capias to stand as summons.

Judgments and trials—9,363, Margaret O'Leary vs. Chicago City Ry.; judgt. $500 and sat.—9,946, Ambrose L. Andrews vs. George W. Pitkin and Edward C. Sherman; verd. for pltf. das. $615, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—10,070, Sampson vs. Walker; rule on deft. to pld. by Feb. 11.—11,648, Boalt vs. Blackburn; deflt. Berry.—11,378, Neemes vs. Simms; dem. to amd. narr. sustd., and lv. to amd. instr.; rule to pld. in five days.—4,373, Ryan vs. Pac. Co.; transfd. to U. S. Cir. Ct.—6,350, Stude vs. Krantz; dis. want pros. pltf's. cost.—8,612, Goldberg vs. Mann; dis. n. c.

Judgments and trials—11,694, Charles R. and Hiram T. Shafer vs. Edward Williams; judgt., $1,325.—11,534, Ole B. Jacobs vs. Henry Willett and Antone Bedard; judgt., $1,235.86 vs. Bedard and sci. fa. Willett.—5,158, Brooklyn *Eagle* vs. Carlos A. Cook; verd. issues for pltf., das. $355.06, and mo. n. t. by deft.—11,408, O. S. Richardson et al. vs. Robert W. Kee; judgt., $479.72.—11,488, Stephen B. Simons et al. vs. Henry Wilson and John E. Farnsworth; judgt., $376.13.—5,482, Joseph W. Sargent vs. Tilghman S. Albright and Daniel W. Mills; judgt. on verd., $9,087.07.—11,710, Leopold Lowenstein et al. vs. Tobias Bronstein; judgt., $6.38.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—10,105, Bank of Montreal vs. Peck; attacht. dis.—10,129, Conley vs. Armstrong; lv. to file addtl. plea.—11,691, Rice vs. C. R. Co.; deflt. Johnson & C. R. Co.—3,275, Randolph vs. Munn; dmr. to pl. of st. of lim. sustd.—89,339, Bambury vs. Scott; dmr. of W. W. Crosby to amd. narr ovld.—9,837, Smyth vs. C., W. D. Ry. Co.; dis. n. c.—90,547, Chicago Daily *News* Co. vs. Lockie Horse-Shoe Pad Co. et al.; settled and dis.—11,679, Brikholder vs. Whitney; deflt.—9,895, Goetz vs. Koop; jury to seal and sep.—7,453, Walkup vs. Miller; dis. n. c.

Judgments—11,439, William E. Burlock et al. vs. Henry Wilson and John E. Farnsworth; judgt. $173.40.—11,489, Edward S. Jaffray et al. vs. S. Mayer; judgt. $5,842, gen. and spl. extn., and sci. fa.—11,473, Alexander Black et al. vs. same; same, $253.—9,985, Gilbert Peterson et al. vs. Thomas Althrop and George H. Taylor; by stip. judgt. deft. $1,200 das. $72.17.—11,167, George A. Marsh et al. vs. Philip H. Decker; judgt., $805.16.—11,361, J. J. Palmer et al. vs. Waldo W. and Alexander B. Sherwood; deflt. A. B., and judgt. $256.25 vs. both defts.—10,866, Adlai T. Ewing, rcvr. est. Obadiah Jackson, vs. Webster A. Whiting; judgt., $374.70.—11,675, George Fries, use of William Fries, vs. James A. Hunt; judgt., $27.13 and sat.—11,343, Chicago Paper Co. vs. Gindele; judgt., $744.80.—11,519, Bernard and Emil Goodkind vs. C. A. Coutant, James Wright, and Arthur W. Medbury; judgt., $204, and sci. fa. Medbury.—11,209, Marks Swarts et al. vs. Queen City Iron Co.; judgt., $291.30.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—9,592, MacVeagh vs. Vieller; lv. to file addtl. plea and rule on pltf. to reply in three days to defts. pleas.—11,536, Carter vs. Woodman; judgt. propty. in pltf. n. c.—5,464, Decker vs. Dwight; jury to seal and sep.—11,774, Off vs. Allen; dis. n. c.

Judgments—7,988, J. U. Marlow vs. J. H. Ralston; judgt. on fdg. for pltf., $1,500 and appld.—11,410, Simon Glickauf et al. vs. A. Stern and B. Nussbaum; judgt. $238.71.—11,548, John T. Camp vs. Charles Coutant and James Wright; judgt. $635.22 and sci. fa.—11,494, Samuel Weil et al. vs. S. Mayer; judgt. $248 and sci. fa.—11,630, John V. Farwell et al. vs. Ellis Levee; judgt. $338.95.—11,480, Philo L. Mills et al. vs. S. Mayer; judgt. $1,753.11 and sci. fa.—11,478, William M. Gregg et al. vs. Cyrus L. Buck; judgt. $368.75.—10,040, George A. Marsh et al. vs. Philip H. Decker; judgt. $791.68.—11,386, H. August Kirchoff et al. vs. Frederick Wellman; judgt. $400.—11,704, Horace T. Evans vs. Rock River Paper Co.; judgt. $997.—11,186, Joseph H. McChesney vs. H. S. and Magdalena Jacobs; judgt. $2,500, and judgt. on ans. of First Natl. Bk. of Chicago as garn. for $1,646.80.—11,670, Charles H. Beckwith vs. Robert Keys; judgt. debt $200, das. $115.90 entire.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—892, Otis vs. Otis; rule on Catharine Connors to amd. ans. in 5 days.—1,484, Timmroth vs. Timmroth; deflt.—1,517, Schmitz vs. Schmitz; deflt.—1,470, Hallett vs. Hallett; same.—1,467, Deuel vs. Deuel; same.—1,451, Busse vs. Busse; deflt.—1,491, Munch vs. Munch; deflt.—1,311, Nutter vs. Nutter; deflt.—1,312, Fuller vs. Fuller; same.—1,318, Smythe vs. Smythe; deflt.—1,276, Kimball vs. Kimball; same.—357, Rottnot vs. Hardy; ans. of two Hardys to second amd. bill to stand to third amd. bill.—1,290, Newberry vs. Crawford; lv. to amd. bill, and rule to ans. by Feb. 9.—1,314, French vs. Berning; deflt. and ref. to Magruder.—1,419, Humphrey vs. Jansen; deflt. of Jansen.—902, Howe vs. Page; deflt. of defts. and ref. to Avery.—1,348, Clayton vs. Clayton; deflt.—834, Gair vs. Mannegold; plcd. on cal.—1,397, Bell vs. Potter; ord. of deflt. and ref. to Washburne.—1,367, Osborne vs. Moore; deflt. and ref. to Magruder.—1,319, Lummis vs. Lummis; deflt.—Wagner vs. Wagner; inj. ord.—1,428, Kearnes vs. Kearnes; deflt.—1,286, Fucik vs. Hess; Master's rept. of sale and distn. confd.—600, I. M. Co. vs. W. & M. Mfg. Co.; dis. c. without das. on acct. of inj.; and lv. to complt. to withd. inj. bond.—1,082, Gibson vs. Gibson; deflt.—1,500, Smith vs. Smith; deflt.—623, Trustees vs. Lockwood; dis. as to Ezra G. Valentine, deft. T. W. and J. L. Lockwood, and W. H. Perry.—1,375, Stube vs. Northnagel; deflt.—1,404, McLaren vs. Mueller; dis. c. c.—1,516, Mahoney vs. Mahoney; deflt.

Decrees—692, Stein vs. Stein; decree confg. comrs. rept. of partition.—623, Trustees vs. Lockwood; decree of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,305—Minnie F. Haskin vs. Frank A. Haskin. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. A. Dibble, solr.

47,306—Ann Genett Davie et al. vs. Mrs. S. M. Jewell, Garey Gilbert Manrose Jewell, Francis R. Jewell, Dyer D. Jewell, Maggie Olmsted, Fred Goodwick, Carey D. Davie, Frank Davie, Luella Davie, Lelie Reed, Lucie Reed, E. A. Holroyd, and E. A. Holroyd, extr. of supposed will of Carey G. Manrose, decd. Petition for dedimus to take testimony of Ezra Jenckes. George S. Willitts, atty.

47,307—Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Chicago Mercantile Club. Asst., $1,000. J. K. Boyesen, atty.

47,308—Charles Thiele vs. J. Raster. Appeal.

47,309—William M. House vs. Juliet R. Lockwood and Deville R. Holt, admr. de bonis non est. Shira Hubbard, deceased. Creditors' bill for $746.12. Josiah H. Bissell and James R. Mann, solrs.

47,310—Attcht. Withheld for service.

47,311—Basse & Meyer vs. Hamilton R. Bogue. Asst., $2,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

47,312—Mary Stoldt vs. Christian Stoldt, an insane person. Petition for order to sign deed. Paddock & Aldis, solrs.

47,313—Walter L. Pease vs. William D. Ritchie and A. M. Jones, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. Bill to set aside sale under judgment recovered in U. S. Court for $11,852.34 and for an injunction. Cook & Upton, solrs.

47,314—R. H. Kelly vs. T. S. Albright and Daniel W. Mills. Bill for specific performance. N. S. Mitchell, solr.

47,315—Robert H. Kelly vs. J. W. Sargent. Asst., $2,000; Same atty.

47,316—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,317—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,318—John Regan vs. Jennie Regan. Bill for divorce for adultery. L. M. Shreve, solr.

47,319—Nancy Roth vs. Jerome J. and Emma L. Danforth. Appeal.

47,320—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,321—George Laning vs. William Laning. Bill for specific performance. Thomas Shirley, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—5,245, House vs. Lockwood; dis. n. c.—5,086, N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. vs. Butters; rule on pltf. to reply to plea of set off in 5 days.—6,358, Oberkaelter vs. Little et al.; dmr. to narr. confd., and lv. to amd.—6,559, Parkhurst vs. Fish; mo. to quash attcht. on acct. of insuf. aff. ovld., and mo. by pltf. for lv. to amd. sustd.—5,317, Jacobson vs. Ford et al.; mo. to transfer to U. S. Circuit Ct. ovld.—4,387, Smith vs. Thomas; sub. to ct. for trial.—4,350, Kinney et al. vs. Thaxter; suit dis., each pty. to pay own costs.—4,964, Park et al. vs. Franks; suit settled and dis.—4,366, Thompson vs. Smith et al.; suit dis n. c.—5,675, Barton vs. De Armitage; dis. p. c.; 5,305, Russell vs. Salen; suit dis. by pltf.—6,762, Dobbins, use. etc., vs. Chi. Natl. Bk.; same.—4,149, Porter vs. Seeberger; time to file bill of exc. extd. 15 days from Feb. 5.—4,337, Atlantic Cigar Co. vs. Hunchett; jury to seal and sep.

Judgment—3,878, Dietrick Seedorf vs. City of Chicago; judgt. on fdg., $550.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—2,004, Lichtenheim vs. Greenebaum; lv. to file adtl. pleas and filed.—4,004, Fisher vs. Lind; reinstd. and set on cal. as No. 392½.—3,914, Thompson vs. New Mexico Mica Co.; psd. and set on cal. as No. 493½.—4,104, Pierounet vs. Krugh et al.; contd. on trial cal.

Judgment—3,538, Stevenson vs. Levenberger; judgt. on verd. and appld.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—Davis vs. Jewell; ded. to John Gray to take dep. of Ezra Jenckes.—2,310, Gannon vs. Higgins; deflt. defts.—650, Preston vs. Colby; ord. to file inj. bond.—1,561, Lansigh vs. Higgins; time for Blodgett to ans. extd. 10 days.—2,690, In re Joseph S. Ricker; ord. confg. sale.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,617, Purdy vs. Huff; deflt. of deft., Edward Cahill apptd. rcvr., and ord. for exam. of debtor before Master Windes.—434, Rehwold vs. Burg; appld. by deft. to Appellate Ct.—334, Doggett vs. Bassett; lv. to amd. supl. bill instr., and 60 days to ans., and plcd. on next cal.—2,646, Werner vs. Werner; ord. for attcht. vs. deft. for nonpayt. of aly.—2,764, Mooney vs. Mooney; dmr. to amd. bill withd. and lv. to ans. in one day.—1,007, McCarthy vs. McCarthy; suit dis. on call want pros.—1,019, Hart vs. McCarthy; death of complt. sug., and admrs. sub.

County Court—New Suits.

4,593—William H. Sisson vs. Wilhelmina Langenbucher, David Langenbucher, Charles Schumacher. Asst., $600. C. F. Gooding, atty.

4,594—Ehrenfried Londergrow, use of Erwin A. Johnes, vs. Sven Olin and P. G. Boling. Debt, $500. John La Taylor, atty.

4,595—Jesse B. Barton vs. Robert del'Armitage. Asst., $1,000. J. J. Hoch, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,361, Hill vs. Warren; dmr. to second plea to first spl. count of amd. decl. sustd., and deft. elects to stand by his plea.—1,980, Stephens vs. Mathison; dmr. to plea filed Oct. 8, 1883 sustd., and lv. to deft. to file amd. plea in 5 days.—4,104, Miller vs. Grundes; suit dis., each pty. to pay own costs.—4,004, In re vol. assgt. Peck & Bausher; rept. of sale of assg. as to rept. of sale of propty. for $872 disapvd., sale not confd., on sale in open ct. bids recd. and goods sold to B. Shoeneman for $2,230.—4,277, Henschal vs. Zipprich; mo. to set aside judgt. and deft. denied.

Judgments—4,320, Moses Schwartz vs. Thomas Curley; judgt. on verd. for pltf. and appld.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Joseph H. Kennicott; will and codicil proven, and letters test. to Mary Kennicott, ind. bond in $18,000 apvd., and pf. heirsp.—Est. Alice C. Taylor; will proven and letters test. to Aaron B. Mead, ind. bond in $2,400 apvd.—Est. Jesse Clement; will proven and letters test. to Lucetta H. Clements, ind. bond in $4,800, apvd., and pf. heirsp.

Guardianship—Est. James Delaney et al., minors; letters to James J. Delaney, bond $150 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Olaf Reischal; letters to Dora Reischal and Emil Dreier, bond in $3,000 apvd.—Est. William C. Whitney; letters to Joseph C. Anthony, bond in $1,300 apvd.; inv. and appst. of admr. to col. to stand as those of admr. proper, and admr. to col. dischgd.

Orders—Est. John Harkins; inv., appst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Peter Broderson; same.—Est. James Mulhall; ord. admr. pay $19.09 belonging to Mary Carr into Co. Treasury.—Est. Ida B. Turner; atty. appted. to defend est. vs. clm. of extr.—Est. Michael Hogan; pf. heirsp.—Est. Frank Hedlecka; same.—Est. George Mueller; decree for sale of real est.—Est. Christian Kefer; sale of real est. confd.—Est. William F. Ferris; wid. allo. to retain bal. of est. and admx. dischgd.—Est. Gustav Swede, insane; citn. dis.—Est. Henry Falter; admr. to present new bond in $17,000 in 15 days.—Est. Isaac Ruteshauser; pf. heirsp.—Est. Frederick Dreier; letters admin. to Andreas Dreier revoked and he removed from office and excused from further duty.—Est. Ann O'Callahan; admx. to settle acct. in 60 days.—Est. Minna Mueller; same admr. 10 days.—Est. Alice C. Taylor; pf. heirsp.—Est. William Hickling; appl. bond apvd.—Est. Martin Olsen; ptnersp. inv. and appst. apvd.—Est. Henry Damm; extx. to present inv. and appst. and settle acct. in one day.—Est. Pamilla W. Allerton; extr. to settle acct. in one day.—Est. Joseph Sandig; pf. heirsp.—Est. Michael Fleming; admr. to settle acct. in 15 days.—Est. Emmanuel Nelson; pf. heirsp.—Est. James Mulhall; admr. excused from further duty.—Est. Peter Murphy; pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrick Mahen; spl. bond for sale of real estate apvd.—Est. John Bartz; pf. heirsp.—Est. Philip M. Walter et al., minors; inv. apvd.—Est. Ludwig Klunder; inv. appst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Rudolph L. P. A. Jost; grdn. dischgd.—Est. Emma Weinberg, insane; conservator's acct. apvd.—Est. William R. Downs; est. closed.—Est. Walter M. Patrick et al., minors; lv. to grdn. to withd. tax-vouchers, and he dischgd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARDNER—357, Jacob Butter, assault to do bodily injury; sentenced on verdict to one year in the House of Correction.—4,388, People ex rel. O. A. Nubell vs. Seth F. Hanchett; application for habeas corpus refused, bail fixed at $800.—614, Andrew J. Mason, murder; verdict not guilty.

JUDGE HAWES—414, Patrick Gavin, plea of guilty to receiving stolen property; sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.—219, same; nolle prossed.—24 and 25, Murphy et al.; continued and set for March 3.—522, Walter Scott, embezzlement; continued by defendant.—368, John Barrett, assault; continued by the people.—12, 13, and 15, Richard Buckley; motion for change of venue from Judges Hawes and Gardner overruled and excepted to.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—141½, 142, 146, 149, 155, 162, 163, 164, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 183, 184, 185, 186, 198. Nos. 293, 294, and 295, Muncharry vs. St. L., I. M. & S. Ry. Co., etc., on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's calendar. No. 9,331, Griffke vs. Betz, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—First call, Nos. 100 to 150, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 7,152, 7,244, 7,258, 7,374, 7,500, 7,576. No. 6,816, Nowak vs. C. & N. W. Ry. Co., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,965, 9,925, 9,993, 10,015, 10,025, 10,029, 9,927, 8,259. No. 9,429, Dowd vs. M. & St. P. Ry. Company, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 6,492, 6,774, 7,008, 7,059, 5,548, 7,396, 7,446, 7,600. No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call of trial calendar until Feb. 13.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 335, 338, 344, 347, 348. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 3,372, 4,038, 2,646, 4,021, 3,752, 4,080, 4,096, 4,110. No. 4,086, Murray vs. Stark, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 58, Pease vs. Hughes, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 33, 34. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insane cases; 2 p. m., Gen. Nos. 4,357, 4,376, 4,385, 4,380. No. 4,388, Porter vs. Davis, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 557, 589, 647, 676, 681, 705, 706, 707, 708, 753, 683, and 703.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 583, 610, and 847.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Opinions were rendered in the Supreme Court today as follows:

AFFIRMED.

Mill vs. Zierle et al.; Gross vs. Zierle et al.; Davenport vs. Estate of Davenport; Hamilton vs. Langley; In the matter of the Estate of Warren, appeal of Grand Rapids Savings-Bank; Reynolds vs. Patrick et al.; Keller vs. Hannah; People vs. Francis; People vs. Beauman; People vs. Blake; People vs. Moore; People vs. Knapp; People vs. Roby.

REVERSED.

Smith vs. Smith; Chadwick vs. Estate of Chadwick; In re Estate of Odel.

Estate of Winsmade; writ dismissed.

Knorr vs. Millard; writ dismissed.

People vs. Davis; verdict set aside.

Wendell vs. Highstone; decree below reversed and decree entered for plaintiff.

ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Sweeny vs. Neeley; appeal from Marquette.

Huffard vs. Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company; error to Kent.

Joslin vs. Grand Rapids Ice & Coal Company; error to Kent.

Comstock vs. McCracken; error to Muskegon.

Batterson vs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway; error to Ingham.

Loomis vs. Township of Rogers.

Wilkie vs. Judge of Ingham Circuit.

Township of Whiteford vs. Judge of Probate of Monroe County.

Moon vs. Stevens.

Call tomorrow—109, 11, 42, 44, 46, 15, 56, 58, 59, 94, 95, 121, 140, 102, 133.

SUICIDE AND INSURANCE.

Dr. J. E. MacNeill recently prepared a paper on "Suicide from a Medico-Legal Standpoint, and as Affecting Beneficiary Orders," which has attracted much attention in legal as well as medical circles. The attention of Attorney-General McCartney having been called to this paper, he reviewed it at length, beginning as follows:

You lay down some very sound medico-legal propositions, which may be stated as follows:

1. An insane person cannot commit suicide. Suicide implies sanity.

2. A life-insurance company or association is liable upon a policy issued by it if the insured took his own life while insane, no matter what were the conditions in the policy against liability in case of suicide.

3. An insurance company or association cannot contract against liability for anything done by the insured while laboring under insanity. An insane person cannot make or violate a contract.

4. A condition in an insurance policy that the company or association will not be liable for death caused by suicide "whether sane or insane" is a binding condition *only* against an act of self-murder committed while sane. The words "or insane" are entirely void.

5. The commission of the act of self-murder is not of itself evidence of insanity.

These propositions are sustained by all the modern authorities.

I cannot, however, agree with you in your suggestion that the words in a policy of insurance stating, in substance, that the company or association should not be held liable for suicides committed while the insured was sane "*or insane*," would reserve to the company or association broader grounds of defense than if the words "or insane" were not in the policy, or that these words would throw the entire burden of proof upon those expecting to profit thereby. I think, on the contrary, these words are utterly and entirely void, and valueless for any purpose. Of course they do no harm, nor do I believe they can have any force of any kind under any circumstances. You might as well use the word "dead" as "insane," so far as concerns any act of the person himself, for insanity is legal death as to acts of the individual.

MISUSE OF REQUISITIONS.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The following order was issued by Gov. Hoadly this afternoon and explains itself: "Frequent complaints having reached the Governor's office of the misuse of requisitions for obtaining money or property by false pretenses, it is now ordered that all requisitions to the Executive Department of any other State bearing date previous to Jan. 1, 1883, be revoked, and that the Executive Clerk address a letter to the Governor of any State to whom any such requisition of earlier date is addressed, notifying him that the same is revoked."

All the requisitions referred to were issued by Gov. Foster.

The People's World-Wide Verdict.

Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the cheapest and best hair-dressing in the world.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the purest and the best.

Don't!

DON'T Think, just because you have been suffering terribly with Rheumatism or Neuralgia, that you must always continue to suffer.

Nor think just because nobody has been able to cure you or your friends, that Neuralgia and Rheumatism are incurable.

DON'T Think that a cure is impossible just because the physicians have been unable to accomplish it.

Nor think that because ATHLOPHOROS has not been known ever since the foundation of the world, it will not cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

DON'T Neglect the testimony of the hundreds of sufferers who have tried ATHLOPHOROS and are now sound and hearty.

Nor think that because you have tried fifty other things that failed, that ATHLOPHOROS is like them.

Don't be discouraged! The very thing that will cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia is ATHLOPHOROS.

Don't be Skeptical! ATHLOPHOROS has cured others. It will Cure YOU.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

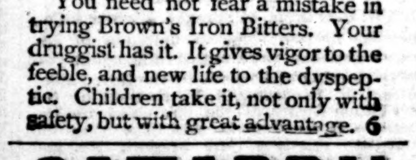
The Doctor's Mistake.

One of the old mistakes of the profession was to think that there were no other ways of curing disease except those which had been handed down from former times.

It is not to be denied that the Doctors have done great things for the world. But when it comes right down to the real curing of disease, it must be admitted that Brown's Iron Bitters has done enough to earn the generous gratitude of this whole present generation, including the medical profession. There are no mysteries or secrets about the compounding of Brown's Iron Bitters. This preparation of iron is the only preparation which will not injure teeth or stomach. In this it is beyond comparison better than the other preparations, which are mischievous and injurious.

You need not fear a mistake in trying Brown's Iron Bitters. Your druggist has it. It gives vigor to the feeble, and new life to the dyspeptic. Children take it, not only with safety, but with great advantage. 6

CATARRH



Complete Treatment, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE

Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUP-MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," etc.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. DAVID & CO., 9 Fenchurch-av., London, England.

Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

HENRY TIMKEN, Patentee. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Used exclusively by CHICAGO, ILL. Abbott Buggy Co.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN............Lessee and Manager

Only Three More Nights and Saturday Matinee.

THE POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR,

MR. JAMES O'NEILL

AS EDMUND DANTES, in Dumas' Great Play of

MONTE CRISTO.

The Most Thrilling Play on the American Stage. Crowded Houses Nightly.

Last Performance Saturday Night, Feb. 9.

Sunday, Feb. 10—The McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE CO. in THE BEGGAR STUDENT. See extra announcement.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN............Lessee and Manager

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

COMMENCING SUNDAY, FEB. 10, THE

McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY,

JOHN A. McCAULL, Proprietor and Manager,

In the great European and New York Success, Millocker's Charming Opera of the

Beggar Student,

With the great Metropolitan Cast, Chorus of Fifty Voices, Superb Costumes, New and Special Scenery. The Opera produced under the direction of Signor de Novellis.

Sale of Seats will commence Thursday, Feb. 7.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe-st., corner Dearborn.

Every Night at 8 o'clock, and Saturday Matinee, the Laughing Comedy of the day.

M. W. HANLEY'S COMPANY,

Presenting Edward Harrigan's latest success,

"McSORLEY'S INFLATION."

Great realistic scene of FULTON MARKET ON SATURDAY NIGHT, with BROOKLYN BRIDGE and FULTON FERRY.

Sunday Night, Feb. 10—One grand special performance Haverly's United Mastodon Minstrels.

MONDAY, Feb. 11—HENRY IRVING, ELLEN TERRY, and LYCEUM COMPANY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1884—ONE WEEK ONLY.

MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,

And the LYCEUM COMPANY, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.

Monday, Feb. 11—The Bells and Belle's Stratagem.
Tuesday, Feb. 12—Louis XI. (arranged in 3 acts) and Belle's Stratagem.
Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 13 and 14—Hamlet.
Friday, Feb. 15, and Saturday Matinee—First production in America by Mr. Irving of

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Saturday Night, Jan. 16—A special bill of Selections from Mr. Irving's favorite plays.

Scale of Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50.

Sale of single performances now in progress.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS!

Return of PROF. GEORGE R.

CROMWELL,

The original exponent of High-Art Illustration, as applied to Lectures on Travel.

ARTISTIC EUROPE,

Visually and Orally Illustrated,

Commencing Monday Evening, February 11,

And continuing One Week.

Monday, Feb 11.—Italy and Its Art.
Tuesday, Feb. 12—Rome: A Sequel.
Wednesday, Feb. 13—The Homes of England.
Thursday, Feb. 14—Paris and Versailles.
Friday, Feb. 15—Russia and Turkey.
Saturday, Feb. 16—Berlin and the Rhine Scenery.

Admission 25c, 50c, and 75c. No extra charge for reserved seat. Sale will open Thursday morning, 7th inst., at the Box-Office Central Music-Hall.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.

THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

ETELKA GERSTER.

This (Thursday) Evening, Feb. 7th, Gounod's Opera, FAUST.

Faust, Signor Bello; Mephistopheles, Signor Cherubini; Valentino, Signor Bellati; Siebel, Mlle. Jessie Bartlett-Davis (her first appearance); Martha, Mlle. Valerga; and Margherita, Mme. Etelka Gerster (her first appearance in this character).

Director of the Music and Conductor....Signor Arditi

ADELINA PATTI FAREWELL.

Tomorrow (Friday) Evening, Feb. 8th, Verdi's Opera, LA TRAVIATA.

Alfredo, Signor Vicini; Germont, Signor Galassi; Medico, Signor Lombardelli; Barone, Signor Caracciolo, and Violetta, Mme. Adelina Patti, her last appearance.

Farewell GERSTER Matinee on Saturday, Feb. 9—ELISIR D'AMORE. Adina, Mme. Etelka Gerster.

Prices this Evening—Best Seats, $6. Orchestra Circle (last rows), $3. Front row First Balcony, $5. Other rows, $3. General admission, $1.50. Family Circle, reserved, $1. Gallery, 50 cents.

Monday next—The Popular Favorite, MAGGIE MITCHELL, in "FANCHON."

GREAT CHICAGO

MUSEUM and THEATRE

Just north of Clark-st. bridge.

Week commencing Monday, Feb. 4,

THE SEA OF ICE,

With its Gorgeous Scenic Effects, at Matinee Every Day, and Dickens' Great Story of

OLIVER TWIST.

Every Evening, including Sunday, Feb. 10. Positively the Last Week of MISS LUCIA ZARATE, THE WONDERFUL MIDGET, who has been re-engaged at great expense expressly for our

GRAND BABY SHOW

This Week, which will be without doubt the Great Event of the Season. Large Babies! Small Babies! Handsome Babies! The Most Beautiful Twins! and Triplets! Triplets! Triplets!

BABIES REMAIN EVENINGS UNTIL 8 P. M.

Our Immense Museum and Other Attractions, and all for 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 10 cents. Open every day at 10 a. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Madison-st., near Halsted.

EVERYTHING NEW THIS WEEK! The Famous Hindoo Snake Charmer, NALA DAMAJANTE, with 1,000 pounds of Venomous Serpents. The hidden mysteries of the Hindoo jungles revealed.

HERR HAAG, ELASTIC SKIN MAN, and other Wonders in Curiosity Halls, with many enjoyable acts in a pleasing STAGE SHOW.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Clark-st., near Madison.

EVERYTHING NEW THIS WEEK
IN CURIOSITY HALLS AND ON STAGE.

CHANG,

The Big Chinese Gentleman, and a host of other curiosities. Pleasing Hourly Stage Entertainments.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF

MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM

And his London Comedy Company.

In consequence of the great demand for seats,

LOVE'S DEVICE

AND

THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE

Will constitute the Farewell Bill.

Sunday, Feb. 10—Shook & Collier's Lights o' London.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
WHITNEY & DYER.............Managers.

Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,

J. H. Haverly's Comedy Company

IN

OUR STRATEGISTS.

Four Acts and 1,000 Laughs, Haverly's Greatest Triumph. Popular Prices—75, 50, 35, and 25c.

Next Week—Grand revival of the Two Orphans.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

MONDAY, FEB. 4—ONE WEEK.

THE KERNELLS.

WHEATLEY & TRAYNOR GREAT SPECIALTY AND COMEDY CO.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Feb. 11—Leavitt's All-Star Specialty Co.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Evening, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees,

Herne's Hearts of Oak,

The grandest Scenic and Dramatic Picture of the age.

Next Week—Milton Nobles in "The Phœnix."

30 DAYS' TRIAL

To young or old, rich or poor, both sexes—stop drugging, and cure yourself with DR. HORNE'S Electric Belt. Electricity is Life, and a lack of it is Disease and Death. Thousands testify to its priceless value. 80,000 cures reported in 1883. Whole family can wear same Belt. Cures without medicine Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart-Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Rupture, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes. Send for Pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago, Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer.

RUPTURE.

Dr. Parker's Retentive Truss positively cures Rupture. Broken bones become sound under the care of skillful hands and a proper appliance. Dr. Parker has spent over 20 years in attaining his knowledge and experience. Manufacturing all the Trusses and Elastic Stockings for the U. S. Government for pensioners, the Army and Navy, hence a large experience in manufacturing.

Office and Factory 58 State-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:20 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque, & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 5:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse	§11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Minnesota	† 9:00 p m	† 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 6:20 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.		* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, or Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	c 9:10 p m	a 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	9:00 a m	10:25 a m

Reference marks—a Daily; b Daily except Sunday; c Daily except Saturday; d Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	* 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 5:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Fast New York Express	* 4:30 p m	
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:55 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:55 p m	§ 7:55 a m
aNight Express	† 9:55 p m	* 7:25 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:25 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:35 p. m.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.
(Continued.)

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:30 p m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:26 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:51 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§10:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:06 p m	7:51 a m
a Night Express	*10:11 p m	§ 5:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		* 4:31 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st. Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8.20 a m	† 8:30 p m
Phil'd'lphia, B'ff'alo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	† 8.20 a m	† 8:30 p m
	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts.
(Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:52 a m	* 6:47 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:52 p m	‡ 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:52 a m	* 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:47 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:22 p m	* 8:47 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:52 p m	*10:47 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Express	§11:20 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station.
Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	§11:20 p m	

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:57 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

"West Shore Route."

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO R. R.

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago and Sleeping-Car berths reserved at 103 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Depot, corner of Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

Atlantic Express, with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping-Cars, for New York and Boston, leaves Chicago daily at 8:30 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 3:15 p. m., Buffalo 4:40 p. m., Rochester 7:00 p. m., Syracuse 10:55 p. m., Utica 12:32 a. m., Rotterdam Junction 3:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 9:10 a. m. and in Boston at 9:37 a. m.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. Mail Steamships

Sail from New York regularly for

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Furnessia, Feb. 9, 3 p. m. | Circassia, March 8, 2 p. m.
Devonia, Feb. 23, 2 p. m. | Anchoria, March 15, 7 a. m.

Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $35.
Steerage, Outward, $28. Prepaid, $21.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

STEAMSHIP "CITY OF ROME"

SAILS FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY, APRIL 19,

And every fourth Saturday thereafter.

Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates are paid free of charge in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS.

"SCYTHIA"	16 April,	21 May,	25 June.
"GALLIA"	23 April,	28 May,	2 July.
"AURANIA"	30 April,	4 June,	9 July.
"BOTHNIA"	7 May,	11 June,	16 July.
"SERVIA"	14 May,	18 June,	23 July.

Also sailings from Boston every Saturday.

This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
131 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE,

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $60 and $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.,
General Western Agents.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.

Steerage Tickets, either way, $20.00.

Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.

O. SVENSON,
General Western Agent,
68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GUION LINE.

ALASKA, ARIZONA, OREGON,
WISCONSIN, WYOMING, NEVADA.

List of Sailings and Cabin Plans.

CRAMER & CO.,
General Western Agents, 57 Dearborn-st.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

TOBACCO CHEWERS

A REWARD

Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great

ZOO-ZOO

CHEWING TOBACCO

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED, $100 to 1st, $80 to 2d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, ... 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives ... and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash; second highest, $80, and so on down to a last ... of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 24th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the

WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO.
MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

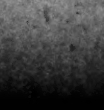
Cut address out and paste on Envelope.

This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO.

Insist on having it and you will use no other.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles. (Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant Comfortable, Portable. $22 up. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash-av. Send for Ill. Catalogue.



NOT HOLES ONLY.

Other plasters have holes, but Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters alone have genuine healing virtues. 25c

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

John O'Brien Egan, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Maj. E. M. Ford, Des Moines, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. H. Elliott, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Swedish Quartet and Ted D. Marks, business manager for Maurice Grau's English opera company, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

An interesting program of exercises was creditably performed last night by the pupils of St. Ignatius' College.

The will of Joseph E. Kennicott, of Arlington Heights, was admitted to probate yesterday and letters issued to Mary Kennicott. He left real estate and personal property worth $18,000 to his widow.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 34°; 9 a. m., 35°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 37°; 12 m., 39°; 1 p. m., 38°; 3 p. m., 37°; 6 p. m., 35°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.30; 6p. m., 29.44.

Recorder Brockway turned over his last semi-annual balance, $10,531, yesterday, and thus put an end to the talk about suing his bondsmen. County orders which have been in the Clerk's desk owing to a lack of funds can now be paid.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 269 South Halsted street on the body of F. A. Harris, who died suddenly Tuesday evening. The jury found that his death was caused by an overdose of chloral, taken by Harris to obtain rest and sleep.

Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year by the Directors of the Pullman Athletic Association: President, E. U. Henricks; Vice-President, D. R. Martin; Treasurer, J. P. Hopkins; Secretary, Alex Harper.

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Home for the Friendless the Nominating Committee recommended the appointment of Mrs. M. H. Moudy as Matron of the institute, vice Mrs. Grant, resigned, and it was decided to place her in charge for six months on trial.

Thirty patients were treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during January, eighty-nine in the dispensary and twenty outside; total 139. The donations in money amounted to $85. Gifts of flour, potatoes, bed-linen and spreads, books, and flowers were received at the hospital.

A negro named Simon Green, who has been reaping a rich harvest of late by breaking into unoccupied South-Side residences and lugging off lead pipe, was captured at No. 2111 Indiana avenue, where he had done about $1,000 worth of damage, and held to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail by Justice Foote.

The annual convention of the Sheriffs of Illinois will be held in one of the court-rooms in the County Building the 12th inst. The object is to talk over the public interest, and appoint a committee to secure legislation that may be needed. All the Sheriffs in the State have been invited to be present, and a large attendance is expected.

Maria Wagner filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday, charging her husband, George P. Wagner, the artist, with cruelty, drunkenness, and immorality, and asking for a separate maintenance. She says he is earning $70 a week. Judge Shepard issued a ne exeat, and Deputy-Sheriff Burke arrested Wagner, who was trying to get bail last night.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given tomorrow evening at Aurora Turner-Hall for the benefit of the parents of the late Amelia Olsen, who was found murdered on the prairie a short time ago. The program comprises addresses by Mayor Harrison and the Hon. John Wentworth, numerous vocal and instrumental selections, and recitations.

Joseph Connelly, 19 years old, snatched a pocketbook from the hand of Mrs. M. H. Hessey, of No. 2804 Prairie avenue, and ran away. M. Gardner saw the act and gave chase, capturing Connelly, who made a deperate struggle for liberty. The patrol-wagon was summoned, however, and the young highwayman was taken into custody and charged with robbery.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw yesterday Mr. John B. Hawley, the attorney for R. P. Porter in the suit of his wife for divorce, and he stated that all there was in the case had been published in THE TRIBUNE. It was a simple application for a divorce on the ground of desertion, and a decree had been entered and the alimony, $10,250, paid. There were no other charges in the bill, or hints of charges, and all statements to the contrary were mere conjecture.

W. M. McBride, who says he is clerk at the Central House at Gilman, Ill., came to the city to purchase a suit of clothes. His intentions were thwarted by whisky and thieves, which he found in abundance. One of the "speculators" he met agreed to take him where he could obtain clothing reasonably, and conducted him to a saloon on Clark street, where he forcibly possessed himself of $41, all that remained of the $48 which the rustic had upon his arrival in the city.

S. L. Hurst, the first Secretary of the Odd-Fellows' Benevolent Society of this city, was arrested in Cincinnati Tuesday. As alleged, he embezzled $4,374 of the society's funds in 1873 and fled, but subsequently compromised by paying $1,000 in cash and giving his note for the balance. When the first note became due Hurst repudiated it, and since then had kept out of sight. His presence in Cincinnati came to the knowledge of President Holcomb, who caused his arrest.

William R. Haslett commenced a suit in the Superior Court yesterday against Herbert Hanauer to recover $2,500 damages for the alleged seduction of his 15-year-old daughter, of whose child Hanauer is alleged to be the parent. A capias was issued by Judge Gary and the defendant arrested by Deputy-Sheriff Liebrandt and locked up. Hanauer, who is 26 years old, admits having been on familiar terms with the girl, but says he has only known her seven months. He owns a notion-store on State street, near Forty-ninth, and is employed in a printing-office on Dearborn street.

A meeting of the Master-Plumbers' Association was held last night. A committee was appointed to secure for the association the old room of the Hartford Insurance Company, on La Salle street, between Randolph and Lake. In this room the plumbers will have on exhibition the latest patents and devices of their trade. A committee was also appointed to arrange for a supper and dance to be given Feb. 20 at No. 167 Washington street. The committee having the matter in charge reported that favorable progress was being made toward the formation of a State organization of plumbers.

Company B, First Infantry, gave a social in the company quarters at the armory Tuesday evening. A large number of the members of the company and their friends were present with ladies and listened to an impromptu program, Col. Bowler, Capt. Downs, Lieuts. Blackburn and Paterson, and Messrs. McHenry, Wilson, Scharf, True, Wilkie, Hussander, Brigham, Hazen, and Parker, Mrs. Kidston and Mrs. Hanna contributing to the evening's entertainment, after which refreshments were served. These socials have become a feature of the company and have thus far proved remarkably successful and pleasant.

A new feature of St. James' Episcopal Church will be the introduction in a short time of a "surplice choir," consisting of about twelve men and twenty boys. Some eight or ten boys are now undergoing instruction, and more have been advertised for. The choir will take the place of quartet singing, and the members will be attired in the regulation cossack and cotta after the English custom. Mr. John L. Hughes, formerly chorister of St. Cuthbert's Church, Liverpool, has been employed as leader. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing boys with voices that are strong enough, and only a few who have applied thus far have been retained

In the report of the dedicatory services at the Foundlings' Home, published yesterday, it was said that the money for the furnishing of the addition to the home was furnished handsomely by Mr. P. B. Weare and others. This way of putting the case gives more credit to Mr. Weare than he is willing to claim. He took a warm interest in the collection of the funds, but the money was contributed by forty-odd persons, all of whom are entitled to equal credit. Neither Mr. Weare nor any one else has taken so warm an interest in the institution as to give the general public the right to feel that the home is under the special protection of any one. It still has need of the gifts, large or small, of all its friends.

Henry Haas, who lives at Archer avenue and Clark street, is under arrest upon the complaint of Edward Nevers, a salesman in the employ of Marshall Field & Co., who charges the defendant with obtaining money under false pretenses. Haas was formerly employed by Field, Benedict & Co., of Nos. 244 and 246 Monroe street, and during that time purchased goods for his house from Marshall Field & Co. The complaint alleges that after severing his connection with Field, Benedict & Co. Haas purchased about $300 worth of woolens from the complainant, who sold them while under the impression that the defendant was still with Field, Benedict & Co., and that the purchase was for the house, and Haas says he has made purchases from Marshall Field & Co. since he left the former house.

At the last meeting of the Scandinavian Typographical Association it was unanimously resolved to send a "thanksvotum" to Typographical Union, No. 16, for the worthy present of 100 of their constitutions and price-scales, which are also adopted by the Scandinavian Union. The election of new officers at the same meeting resulted as follows: President, A. Morck; Vice-President, E. Ljungren; Corresponding Secretary, C. Pedersen; Financial Secretary, O. Rasmussen; Treasurer, H. Arlansen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Lund. The association has over thirty members in good standing, and has prospered in the short time it has been established. It will in the near future commence the publication of a printers' monthly in the Scandinavian languages, and sick members will be benefited by mutual assessments.

Pat Herron, a waiter who was arrested yesterday by Officers Hanley and Reid while he was trying to dispose of some clothing at a West Side pawnshop, is supposed to be the one who early Tuesday morning broke a window at a west Madison street clothing house and abstracted three coats and vests. He was pursued but hid beneath a sidewalk, where, after the officers had passed, he substituted some of the stolen clothing for his own. Herron, who is a waiter, and has been employed at a number of West Side restaurants, has confessed to a number of burglaries, which he effected by forcing windows, thus gaining entrance to houses. At the Florence Hotel, Sangamon and Randolph streets, he secured a watch and opera-glass, which the police have. It is thought the prisoner can be connected with three cases of burglary.

David G. Conger, an itinerant speculator and patentee of a certain kind of asphalt pavement, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obtaining $1,000 from George G. Fuller, of Palatine, Ill., by false pretenses. He gave bail for his appearance before Justice Lyon Feb. 11. Conger obtained his patent several years ago and has continued since then to sell the patent-right in different States and Territories. Mr. Fuller invested $1,000 in this way, but alleges that Conger had already sold the same Territory to another man. It is understood that a man named C. M. Sutliff has a similar complaint to make against Conger, but the latter asserts that, while he may have sold the same Territory twice, he always purchased it back from the first man before selling it to the second. All of the parties interested in the case objected to any publicity being given in connection with it.

Two additional arrests were made yesterday of men charged with breaking open the cars of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at the Nineteenth street crossing. One of these is James McCormack, the flagman at the Nineteenth street crossing, and the other Francis Ridley, living in that neighborhood. McCormack is the owner of $10,000 worth of property, and has been highly respected by his neighbors. Twenty-five sacks or about seventy-five bushels of the corn was found in McCormack's back yard, but he says he does not know how it came there and thinks it was put there by some one meaning to do him injury. The arrests were made by Private Officer W. S. Kane, of the Chicago & Alton, on warrants issued by Justice Russell. Several others, two of whom are still to be arrested, are supposed to be implicated. It is said that a series of robberies took place in this vicinity during the winter and fall, requiring a watch to be placed upon the property.

THE LAST OF RANDOLPH.

Mr. Charles Randolph yesterday afternoon tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Board of Trade, to go into effect March 1, and it was accepted. When questioned as to the cause, Mr. Randolph said he had nothing to say at present on the subject. The President of the board, however, states that the resignation was called out because of the appointment by the Board of Directors of George F. Stone as Assistant-Secretary without consultation with Mr. Randolph. The Secretary is held responsible for the acts of his assistant, and on this account Mr. Randolph thought he should have some voice in the appointment. There are a large number of candidates for the position, among them being Controller Gurney, Henry C. Ranney, P. Byrd Price, formerly Chief Grain Inspector, and George F. Stone, the new Assistant-Secretary. The office pays a salary of $8,000 a year.

THE CHICAGO LUMBER COMPANY.

The Chicago Lumber Company held its annual meeting yesterday at the Sherman. The chief business was the examination of the statements of the various firms, showing the volume of business during the last year. The aggregate showed that for 1883 300,000,000 feet of lumber were handled, representing $6,000,000. The prospects for the coming season were reported to be favorable, and although there is a large amount of lumber on hand it will not probably exceed the demand. The following officers were elected: President, M. T. Green, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, S. R. Frazier, Chicago; Executive Committee, M. T. Green, R. Fullerton of Des Moines, and F. Colpetzer of Omaha.

"GOING DOWN."

Chief-Jailer Folz leaves this morning for Joliet in charge of a batch of prisoners who will take up their residence in the penitentiary for some time to come. They are John Gavin, burglary, James Cooney, robbery, Gordon Ostrander, larceny, one year each; Bernard Klein, burglary, Monroe Howard, larceny, two years each; Albert Brown, burglary, Henry Longstreet, and Charles Ambrose, larceny, John Lyons, robbery, three years each; Horace Napier and Benjamin Harris, burglary, five years each; Richard Ryan, robbery, four years; Robert Williams, robbery, five years; Dennis Hayes, larceny, five years; John Scanlan and James Mahoney, returned. Willet Weilep, Andrew Carter, and John Drinkwater, three boys, will be taken to the Reform-School for three years each.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

The success of the new opera-house on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, the proposed erection of which was first announced in THE TRIBUNE, is now insured beyond a doubt. The stock was selling yesterday at $105 a share, and it is believed it will soon reach $150. Among the business-men who are backing the new enterprise are George Schneider, L. C. Huck, A. E. Leicht, F. H. Winston, P. Bartholomae, Clarence, Ferd W., Walter L., and Harold S. Peck, D. A. Jones, C. W. Fullerton, A. H. Burley, S. H. Kerfoot, J. R. Wilson, M. J. Sullivan, P. E. Stanley, Charles Henrotin, George C. Prussing, J. H. Hammond, S. B. Walker, and Edward Koch. A meeting of the stockholders will be held Feb. 14 for the purpose of selecting officers and an Executive Committee.

THE CRACKER-BAKERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION—THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Western Cracker-Bakers' Association began its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning. The day was taken up with a full discussion of the trade for the last year and a consideration of that to come. During the last three years there has been a steady boom in the bakery trade, resulting in an increase of 50 per cent in the capacity of Western bakeries over that at the beginning of the boom. Trade for the last year fell off fully 10 per cent from that of the preceding year, creating a bad condition of trade among the bakers generally, as bakeries cannot be utilized for other purposes in slack times. As the President expressed it, once a bakery, always a bakery. The session will close today. The election of officers for the ensuing year and the reports of special committees will be the order of business. About two-thirds of the members of the Association are in attendance. The following is the list of the delegates present.

Thomas H. Carr, Montgomery, Ala.; T. S. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.; J. O. Mason, Aurora, Ill.; W. A. Gerkin, Bloomington, Ill.; E. Nelson Blake, W. H. Aldrick, D. F. Bremner, Charles Maginn, Hugh Templeton, F. A. Kennedy, Chicago; Joseph L. Morgan, Quincy, Ill.; J. W. Bartlett, Rockford, Ill.; J. M. Christy, Rock Island, Ill.; C. E. Marsh, Evansville, Ind.; Louis Fox, Fort Wayne; J. R. Nickum, J. J. Smith, Indianapolis; J. B. Ruger, Lafayette, Ind.; D. K. Zeller, Richmond, Ind.; H. Miller, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. W. Smith, Burlington, James Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. H. McClurg, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Charles H. Renpke, John C. Bachl, Davenport, Ia.; J. M. Christy, Des Moines, Ia.; J. R. McFarland, J. K. Farley, Dubuque, Ia.; J. J. Tufts, Waterloo, Ia.; J. S. Emery, North Topeka, Kas.; E. G. Hall, Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Taylor, New Orleans; Vail & Crane, Lawrence Depew, F. S. Dewis, Detroit; William Seare, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. A. Works, H. R. Case, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. P. Lewis, St. Paul, Minn.; C. C. Allen, Carthage, Mo.; J. L. Loose, H. F. Vorhis, J. P. Glesner, Kansas City, Mo.; F. L. Sommer, M. J. Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; L. D. Dazier, F. R. Peters, George J. Kendall, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Garmean, Omaha, Neb.; Perrin Langdom, D. Foerster, Cincinnati, O.; C. M. Harrington, B. F. Crawford, Cleveland, O.; G. W. Heathman, H. L. Wyatt, A. L. Bauman, Dayton, O.; B. F. Crawford, M. B. Schambs, Mansfield, O.; George Worts, Toledo, O., A. G. Bixler, Youngstown, O.; C. S. Stozenback, Zanesville, O.; S. B. Ache, Thomas R. Herd, Allegheny, Pa.; C. S. Rumsey, David Maguin, L. J. Toder, Pittsburg, Pa.; H. J. Kemker, Nashville, Tenn.; Benj. Wild, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Robert A. Johnson, M. Carpenter, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Keefe, Watertown, Wis.

One of the most serious subjects coming up for consideration by the convention was the reprehensible system of "cutting" prices, which has been a very active thorn in the rather attenuated sides of the trade the last year. Considerable time was spent in trying to devise a practicable system of penalties against the offending members of the association. It is understood that something definit in this direction will be decided upon today.

Owing to the depressed state of the trade and the general cutting of the established prices, a committee was also appointed to revise the price-list. The committee was in session last evening, and its report will probably cause a breeze.

REFORMS AT THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

WHILE MUCH HAS BEEN DONE TO IMPROVE THE SURROUNDINGS, MORE REMAINS TO DO.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors and Lady Managers of the Newsboys' Home was held yesterday afternoon in the home, and long-needed action taken concerning the morals of the inmates. Henceforth a night watchman, or the janitor until the proper person can be employed, will patrol the dormitory during the night.

It may create some surprise, but the fact is the home is in better condition and discipline today than ever before. Miss McLaughlin, the new Matron, has introduced a number of reforms for which she deserves a great deal of credit. Soon after she took the position she stamped out suddenly and permanently the gambling evil. She has excluded from the home all boys over 16 years of age, unless they were of irreproachable character and conduct. She has established the deportment society, which is still in a flourishing condition. She has beautified and transformed the reading-room and made it immensely enjoyable to the boys. She has introduced an all-day school, with an average of twenty pupils, taught by Mrs. Margaret Price, and paid for by private subscription, in addition to the evening school, taught by Mr. Whitefield, furnished by the City Board of Education. She has also caused the top story of the building, hitherto useless, to be renovated, and employed Capt. Metcalf, of the Moseley Mission, to give the boys a military drill there every week, beginning next week. These are only the more conspicuous points in her work, but every one who visits the premises will see at a glance that almost everything about the home is greatly improved.

There are, however, a few things about this institution that deserve attention. It will strike every outsider with astonishment that, in a public institution in which thirty-five or forty boys sleep every night and five week after week, there should be only two combs, two hair-brushes, two looking-glasses, one bath-tub, and a correspondingly contracted closet. Another trouble, for which the management is not at all to blame, is the inability of the sewers to drain the cellar, which is not a deep one, the engineer having to sit up all night bailing water to keep it from putting out the fire in his engine. Connected with this is the nuisance created by the city in dumping all the snow hauled from the streets in the vacant lot on the north side of the home. It has become a perfect glacier, twenty feet thick and 100 yards long, which in the spring will cover the lot three feet deep in water and flood the engine-room and entire cellar of the home.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held last Saturday, George W. Silsby, A. C. Bartlett, the Rev. E. L. Galvin, and H. M. Sherwood were elected new members instead of the following retiring members: C. D. Hamil, Victor Lawson, D. K. Pearson, and William Dickerson.

LIQUOR-DEALERS.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO A UNIFORM $500 LICENSE—A NULLIFYING SCHEME THAT WILL NOT WORK.

The Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association met Tuesday. A long discussion upon the Harper bill terminated in the unanimous adoption of a resolution recommending that the Council pass an ordinance in conformity with the bill as it stands, provided the Supreme Court finds it constitutional. The association is opposed to a uniform license of $500 on the ground that it would force the small dealers desiring to deal in malt liquors only out of the business. During the discussion a prominent member urged the adoption of a scheme adopted by the liquor-men of New York several years ago, by which they successfully evaded high license and dictated to the city what license they would pay. He would have the 4,000 saloonkeepers of the city (if the Harper bill was declared legal by the Supreme Court and passed by the Council) refuse to pay their licenses. He figured that in that event it would require three years for the grand jury to indict them, and by that time the city would be tired of prosecuting and allow them to fix their own license. This, he claimed, was precisely what the liquor men of New York did. A committee of seven, consisting of three from the West Side, and two from the North and South sides, respectively, was appointed to take cognizance of the private character and scrutinize the daily walk of the members of the Citizens' League, the intent being to get back at them if the league continues its alleged unjust prosecution of certain members of the association.

Two or three saloonkeepers who were spoken to about the plan that all of them should refuse to take out licenses and thus wear out the patience of the city authorities, said that they were afraid the scheme would not work, owing to the fact that the money to be derived from the licenses would form a part of the fund out of which the police were to be paid, and that if the cash was not forthcoming every man on the force, from Superintendent to patrolman, would be down on them; they would be arrested every day, shut up every moment, and would find that the fight was an unequal one. No such experiment would be tried, they said, because it would not work, and because they could not get enough to go into it.

The South Side Saloonkeepers' Association held its annual ball and reception last night at Baum's Pavilion. The affair was largely attended by the members and their wives and a number of strangers. The entertainment embraced good music, a sleight-of-hand performance by Prof. Charles Robertus, and an excellent supper. The crowd was orderly and well behaved.

UP SHE GOES.

ANOTHER RISE IN WHEAT AND OTHER CEREALS—ROSY PREDICTIONS BY JUBILANT BULLS.

Yesterday on 'Change was characterized by buoyant and active markets and noted for an aggregate of speculative transactions largely in excess of the figures of any day for a week. It was a day that opened with strong promise of being dull and uninteresting, and ended full of surprises for the most sanguine bulls, with a bulge of from one and one-half to two cents marked in grain.

Only a moderate attendance of brokers was on hand in each pit at the opening. Until the session was half over the trading was limited and listless, and enticing only to the scalpers. The appearance of Adams as a buyer in the wheat-pit brought about a sudden change. On the heels of his purchasing of over a million came Rouse, the Baltimorean, and Schwartz and Dupee, who, as large and bold purchasers, started a buying movement which in a very few moments interested all the leaders and acted as a magnet on brokers on other parts of the floor. Outside operators caught the infection, and then orders poured in freely. An animation was infused in the bidding that shortly afterwards rose into excitement, and ended only when the bell was struck and an advance of two cents was reached. Every dealer of prominence was involved, and purchases and sales of amounts ordinarily considered large attracted no special attention.

Hardly an attempt was made by the bears to resist the rise. Many of them, including their leaders, were noticeable as buyers towards the close, and as the tired throng poured downstairs it was freely remarked that all the shorts had covered.

The excitement in wheat extended to corn and oats. The former rose 1¼ cents in sympathy with its leader and in response to generous buying by Ream, Walker, Leopold, Bloom, Dwight & Gillette, and the packers' following. There was a much larger flow of outside orders from all sources than usual. Aside from its uncommon vigor hardly a feature was visible in the trading.

The provision pit relapsed into quietude as compared with its turbulence during the last week. Only its immediate friends were present as supporters of pork, and their moderate buying served to maintain prices at about Tuesday's figures. There was a short and weak attempt by a few minor bears to hammer down values, but their efforts were easily resisted by the powerful bulls in possession. The packers continued to spread broadcast "pointers" of a further rise.

On the call the trading continued vigorous. Linn, Hobbs, and Singer were large sellers, and Schwartz a heavy buyer. There was a determined effort to break prices without result, and the final close maintained the improvement.

Trading in puts and calls continued until a late hour, and the number of dealers who traveled around the offices buying and selling—in many instances considerable lines—was unusually large.

The jubilant bulls, who greatly outnumbered their antagonists in the after-hours resorts, were rosy in their predictions. A further rise of five cents was marked by them. "The country will come in and carry wheat up," said a prominent long. Gossip credited a large share of the day's purchasing and of the profits of the rise to a speculator who, said one of the commentators, "a few weeks ago could margin a thousand bushels, and who takes a quarter of a million at a crack now." One of the largest and most conservative houses telegraphed its customers that wheat was free of manipulation, which was its best feature; but, together with two equally large firms, renewed its injunction not to venture "far from shore."

CRIMINAL WORK.

A VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY" IN THREE MINUTES.

It took a jury three minutes yesterday in Judge Gardner's branch of the Criminal Court to decide that Andrew J. Mason was not guilty of the murder of his brother-in-law—William Paddocks. It will be remembered that Mason shot and killed Paddocks the night of Oct. 21 at Paulina and Walnut streets. Assistant-State's-Attorney Ingham appeared for the people and Augustus Van Buren for the defendant. The defendant's plea was self-defense.

Mason was sworn in his own behalf. He said that he was warned that Paddocks carried a revolver for the purpose of shooting him. He was going to his sister's house when he met her husband. The latter drew his pistol and held it up to his face, saying that if he would prevent him from seeing his wife he would kill him. Witness ordered him to stand back, whereupon Paddocks cocked the weapon. The trigger was pulled, but the cartridge did not explode. "I wrenched the pistol from his hand," continued the witness. "He resisted, and I fired."

The case was submitted without argument, and three minutes after the instructions of the court were read the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with applause by the spectators.

NUBELL REMANDED.

Judge Gardner heard the evidence in the case of O. A. Nubell on an application for a habeas corpus. Several of the policyholders of the "Home Benefit Association" were called upon to testify. They gave substantially the same statements that have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. Nothing new was elicited, but the court thought that there was a good case against Nubell and overruled the motion. The prisoner was remanded to jail under bonds of $800.

ANNA SCHOCK.

Anna Schock, indicted for cruelty to children at her La Grange "Industrial Home," came into court and gave bail in $1,000 for her appearance for trial. Judge Hawes accepted Andrew Gillespie and R. H. Hughes as sureties.

B. FRANK MOORE.

B. Frank Moore, another of the indicted lottery-dealers, also presented himself to give bail. His bondsmen are John Dowling and John Graham.

SOCIETY.

SCHAUB—REEME.

At the Cathedral of the Holy Name yesterday afternoon Miss Ellabel Reeme and Mr. William Schaub, of Schaub Bros., were united in marriage, the Rev. Father Conway officiating. The wedding was strictly informal. Prof. Beasler presided at the organ. A large and fashionable gathering of friends witnessed the ceremony, among whom were the following:

Mrs. James O'Neill, Mrs. M. Shields, Mrs. Peter Smith, Mrs. J. E. McMann, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schaub, Miss Minnie O'Brien, Miss Susan O'Brien, Miss P. Conley, Miss Nellie McGrath, Miss Gertie Breeze, Miss Langans, Miss Nellie Cox, Mrs. J. J. Lupher, Miss Rossing, Mrs. Dr. Dion, Mrs. Martin O'Brien, Mrs. Gassander Inderrieden, the Misses Inderrieden, Mr. Frank Coniey, and Mrs. James Walsh.

Last evening a reception was tendered the bridal party by Mr. and Mrs. William Renshaw at their residence, No. 5 Wellington place, Kenwood, after which Mr. and Mrs. Schaub left for New Orleans on a somewhat extended wedding trip.

O'BRIEN—DENNEHY.

Mr. W. H. O'Brien, of Sprague, Warner & Co., and Miss Eleanor Dennehy, daughter of Mr. Charles Dennehy, were united in marriage yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Father Stewart, of Rochester, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Father Butler, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception in this city. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien left for the South, the prominent cities of which they intend visiting before they return.

HANNAHS—HANNAHS.

George B. Hannahs was married yesterday morning at 11:30 to Miss Sarah Hannahs, of Coloma, Mich., daughter of Mr. James Hannahs. Mr. Hannahs is a member of the firm of Hannahs & Lyons, lumber dealers at South Chicago, and a son of the Hon. George Hannahs, of South Haven, Mich. The newly-married couple left last night for an Eastern trip, and upon their return will make their home at South Chicago.

SUMNER—DAVIS.

Mr. A. E. Sumner, railroad reporter of the *Times*, was married at Toledo, O., yesterday to Miss Ida M. Davis, daughter of John S. Davis, of the Toledo Mower & Reaper Company. After returning from an Eastern wedding-trip Mr. Sumner and wife will reside at No. 411 East Oak street.

CHICAGO & EVANSTON.

THE ARGUMENTS HEARD AND A DECISION TO BE RENDERED NEXT MONDAY.

The closing argument of Col. Vilas, counsel for the plaintiff in the case of the State vs. The Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company and the Lake Superior Railroad Company, was resumed in Judge Shepard's court yesterday morning. As on the previous day a large number of spectators were present.

Col. Vilas resumed by drawing the attention of the court to the right of the Attorney-General to bring suit against a railroad company for the purpose of forcing it to observe existing laws. He also asked the court to observe that under the city charter, as it now stands, the Common Council has no power to license the building of a bridge for the use of a railroad company across any part of the Chicago River. The Council might build bridges as part of the street to connect the opposit sides of the river, but it could not build a bridge for the use of a railroad company as it is not a railroad corporation. It had been demonstrated also that the Council had no power to authorize the railroad company in question to bridge the river. Nor could power be now delegated to the company to operate its line by steam.

In regard to the Lake Superior Road the objection was made that it could not locate its terminal point before the election of officers of the road, which had taken place, however. The ordinance concerning the Lake Superior Road had been passed for the purpose of bolstering up the Chicago & Evanston Road. Indeed, the first twelve sections of the ordinance in question related entirely to the latter corporation. The Council had surrendered everything to the Chicago & Evanston Road, passing the ordinance pretty much as the road desired it, and omitting to provide necessary safeguards, as the bill originally required. The Attorney-General now presented these circumstances as demanding his interference. If the bridge were erected at Kinzie street, as proposed, the damage arising from the necessary delay of travel at that point would be great. Were the privileges desired by the defendants granted the injury to the Northwestern Railroad would be very great. This road was one of the pioneer lines in this section of the country, and had been of great benefit to Chicago, and its vast interests should be respected. If a temporary injunction were granted in this case the city would do the plaintiffs no injury, and consequently they would be perfectly safe. Judging from the accounts in the press, the speaker said the Mayor of this city had properly acquired the title of "Aristos," and there would be a large majority of public sentiment in this city which would welcome the triumph of the law over men of financial strength.

Mr. Goudy here asked the speaker if he had ever heard of newspaper editorials being paid for.

Col. Vilas responded that he had heard of a good many things that should not be paid for.

This closed the case for the plaintiff, and the court stated that he would take it under advisement, and try to render a decision at an early day. He added a few moments later that he thought he could decide the case to his own satisfaction by next Monday morning.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE COMPANY ACCEPTS THE AGREEMENT WITH THE CITY AND PAYS OVER THE $1,000 RENT—PROVISIONS OF THE COVENANT.

The Exposition Company has accepted the agreement with the city for the rental of the Lake-Front, and has paid into the City Treasury $1,000 as payment of the rent for last year and this year. The agreement sets forth the location of the grant, and acknowledges the right of the city at all times to control the Exposition Building. The permission to occupy the land is also on the condition that the City Fire Department be allowed to continue its occupancy of a portion of the building free of charge. The stipulations of the agreement are, that the company pay $1,000 for the two years ending Dec. 18, 1884, and the 1st of January, 1885, $500 for the year ending Dec. 18, 1885, and to further pay yearly the sum of $500 the 1st day of January in each and every year thereafter. The permission to occupy the ground is made revocable at any time at the discretion of the Mayor and City Council. In case the license is revoked, the company agrees and shall have the right to remove from the premises the structures and to restore the premises in as good condition as they were before, provided it shall have ninety days' time in which to do so. In case the company does not comply with this provision, the city shall be authorized to tear down the buildings without process of law, leave, or license, sell the material and deduct the cost of removal out of the proceeds. The company has the privilege at any time during the life of the agreement to remove the buildings and the improvements, and in such an event all rent shall from that time cease to accrue. The building shall not be sub-let by the company without first obtaining a permit from the Mayor. The agreement is signed by Mayor Harrison, John P. Reynolds, and A. F. Seeberger.

REAL-ESTATE INTERESTS.

MEETING OF THE EXCHANGE—OWNERS BARRED OUT FROM MEMBERSHIP—LAW REFORM.

The Real-Estate Exchange met yesterday afternoon with a full attendance of the members. The President appointed the following standing committees:

Executive—E. A. Cummings, H. L. Turner, and W. A. Merigold. Membership—A. B. Mead, F. A. Barnes, and C. Mulliken. Reference—Lyman Band, Bryan Lathrop, and H. A. Goodrich.

An amendment to the constitution, admitting real-estate owners to the privileges of the exchange, created an animated discussion which terminated in restricting the membership to agents only, the object being to make it impossible for owners to sell to owners on the Call Board without the services of agents.

The by-laws were changed so as to fix the entrance-fee at $50 until the membership reaches fifty, and at $75 until the membership reaches 100. Memberships will be transferable, but subject to all the regulations for the election of new members.

The Committee on Public Domain reported that the recent suggestions of J. P. Wilson on the matter of condemnation of private lands to public purposes were worthy of consideration. The committee characterized the State laws as permitting confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of property. The report concluded by asking the Legislature to amend the law on this subject so that the evil complained of would be remedied.

The committee appointed to interview the city papers in regard to special rates to the members of the exchange reported what had been done and more about what had not been done.

Seven firms were elected to membership, and a number of applications were laid over until the next meeting.

CHANGE OF VENUE REFUSED.

A NEW JUDICIAL DEPARTURE IN THE CASE OF RICHARD BUCKLEY.

Richard A. Buckley, charged with conspiracy, by which the Empire Furniture Company was defrauded out of $700, applied for a change of venue from Judges Gardner and Hawes, and was refused by the latter. The case contains many inreresting points. The most peculiar circumstance is that Buckley has received a separate trial, as well as his co-conspirators, which was granted by Judge Rogers. Lawyers say that the action is unprecedented, and the question is asked, "How can one man be tried for conspiracy?" Two men named McLean and Porter are jointly indicted with Buckley, and it is alleged that the first-named has compromised with the prosecuting witnesses and will not be tried at all. The case of Buckley was set for Monday, but at the defendant's request it was postponed until yesterday. Instead of going to trial, however, he filed an application for a change of venue. Judge Hawes denied the request—an unusual proceeding—on the ground that it was made after the case was called for trial, and, further, because he thought the action was simply a ruse to frustrate justice. He surmised that similar applications would be made to all the Judges before whom the case would be called. He would prevent any such scheme, and set the hearing of the cause for the afternoon session. Buckley's attorney protested, and the court read a lengthy opinion by the Supreme Court from the Illinois reports sustaining his view of the case. The lawyer then said he would not be ready for trial, as his client was too sick to leave his house. He presented a doctor's certificate in support of his statement. Judge Hawes did not put much reliance in it, for he immediately summoned Assistant County-Physician Krost and authorized him to proceed to Buckley's house to ascertain the true condition of his health. He was to make a sworn statement of the result, to be returned this morning. An appeal will be taken from Judge Hawes' decision. It has been usual for courts to grant a change of venue at all times, and this has been the first departure from the rule in the history of the Criminal Court. It is held by some that the ruling was arbitrary, while others say the decision will stand.

"ANTS ALIAS BISCUITS."

THE HEAD-DEVIL OF A YOUTHFUL GANG FROM THAT PART OF THE CITY KNOWN AS "LITTLE HELL."

"Well, my young man, when do you expect to reform?" asked Justice Kersten last night as he signed the bond for an individual known in his professional circle as "Ants alias Biscuits."

"We'll talk about that tomorrow," was the laconic response.

This singular character is now in his 12th year, and has a criminal career dating back beyond the recollection of his present acquaintances. The name given by his father at his baptism was Ernest Gustafson. The latter is a name seldom heard now, except in the police court or police station, and is only written upon the bonds or in the records kept by the police. When it becomes necessary for Ernest to append his name to a document in order to gain his liberty he does it gracefully, which is to say that that act is characterized with marked indifference, though a subsequent examination discloses a fine example of chirography. A chirographist would say that the writer of such a hand must be a person of good character, according to the laws which control the resemblance between individuals and their accomplishments. In this instance he would be led sadly astray.

"Ants alias Biscuits" is a leader of a notorious band of outlaws, all young, it is true, and yet none the less dangerous and wicked. This gang is generally alluded to as the McFadden or Wesson street pest. Its head and front is Martin McFadden, who claims to be but 9 years of age. He is called Captain, and in his absence "Ants alias Biscuits" takes command. The band numbers ten or a dozen, and is the legitimate outgrowth of the dime novel. All sorts of crimes are attributed to the youthful brigands, any one of whom is today a fit subject for the penitentiary, toward which they are all rapidly traveling with an earnest hope to enter its walls and receive its diploma as early as possible. While they fear nothing in human shape, arrest is much dreaded. It is regarded in the light of a rebuke, but not as a rebuke in the ordinary sense—a rebuke the force of which is to teach them to execute a better retreat next time. Always cool, daring, and systematic, the gang never abandons professional principles, and no companion is more acceptable to them in their home under the sidewalk, or in some large dry-goods box, or hay-loft than the genuine convict who has "done time."

Six members of the gang were safely lodged in a cell in the Chicago Avenue Station yesterday. These were Charles Cook, John Richardson, William McFadden, Martin McFadden, James Mather, and Ernest Gustafson. The charge was simply disorderly conduct, based upon their efforts to outrage a little girl on Pearson street Tuesday. Two of the party—Cook and Richardson—who were arrested by an officer on the spot, were arraigned before Justice Kersten, and the other four came forward to prove an alibi. They had been there too, but imagined they had not been seen. On coming into court they were arrested also. The boys enjoyed the escapade, and spent the day in their cell as naturally as if it were a cab and they on their way to a picnic in the woods.

Gustafson's father, who is a well-to-do citizen of most respectable character, learned from the papers yesterday where his boy was, and came to the station to bail him out. On the way he procured the regulation birch, and wore a solemn countenance while the necessary steps were being taken to get the boy out.

"I guess he'll catch it when he gets home," an officer remarked.

"All right if I do," was the response. "It won't be the first time."

Gustafson's father had not seen him before for several days, which is nothing unusual, and some of the others have been away so long their parents have lost track of them entirely. Justice Kersten has held two of the party—McFadden and Gustafson—over to the Criminal Court twice, which accounts for their superior rank. The first time they were taken before Judge Gary, who remarked that they would have to steal another year before he could deal with them. The same boys were held over once after that, and another couple were also sent to the Criminal Court from the ranks of the same gang. Judge Moran, before whom one couple was brought, did not understand what was desired, and dismissed them with a lecture. Then Justice Kersten tried to get them sent to the Feehanville Reform School, but the representative from that place, who was present in the County Court when they were arraigned, said he could not take them, for the simple reason that they were too bad. They would ruin the other inmates, none of whom were supposed to have committed crime. Hampered in this way, Justice Kersten said last night that the next time they came before him he intended if the evidence warranted to send them to the bridewell, as he would any other criminals. This would bring the matter to the attention of the proper authorities, and they could then decide what could be done.

A reporter tried to interview the members of the gang, who spent the night in the station. One of the party told him to "go and lay down," and told the others he would climb on their necks if any of them gave anything away.

Their last offense previous to this was to enter a grocery store on Wesson street, within the district known as "Little Hell," by climbing in through a second-story window. This window opened between two houses situated two feet apart, and one of them climbed up by bracing himself against the opposit walls. The gang will have a hearing today.

AN ACCOUNTING DEMANDED.

A QUARREL AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD FIRM OF KELLY, ALBRIGHT & CO.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Robert H. Kelly against his former partners, ex-Commissioner Albright and ex-Warden Mills, asking for a specific performance of a contract. He says that the 13th of February, 1882, the firm of Kelly, Albright & Co. suspended business, and a few days after Kelly made an arrangement with the defendants by which they agreed to transfer to him all claims due the firms from customers arising out of deals on the Board of Trade, on condition that he would guarantee them against any loss from previous deals on the board. On the other hand, Kelly transferred to the defendants all his interest in claims arising out of deals on the Open Board. Complainant claims that he kept his part of the agreement and executed the proper papers, paid all claims on the Regular Board, and procured the release of defendants from the claims of customers on that board. The defendants, however, have an account for $532.50 against J. W. Sargent and one for $581.25 against customers on the Regular Board, which Keely claims they ought to assign to him, but they refuse to do so. He therefore asks for an accounting and a decree compelling them to perform their agreement.

SUBURBAN.

RAVENSWOOD.

Ravenswood folks are enterprising. An evening or two since some fifteen or twenty gentlemen, members of the Congregational Society, were dining at R. J. Bennett's, and, the conversation turning upon church affairs, the company decided that the church edifice needed rebuilding and enlarging and that the probable expense would be from $4,500 to $5,000. Mr. Bennett led off with a subscription of $2,000, the others followed suit, and the whole amount was pledged then and there, and a contractor will be set to work at once.

Tuesday of this week Mr. Compton thought he would try his hand at raising funds for a library building to be put up by the Historical Society. Last night his list footed up $1,775, and the remainder will probably be secured before the end of the week. The society will put up a two-story brick building 30x50 feet, with rooms for the public library and reading-room on the ground floor and a lecture-hall over it. It expects to have the building ready for use by May 1.

KENWOOD.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man snatched a hand-bag containing quite a sum of money from Mrs. Cook, Kenwood avenue, on Forty-seventh street, near Lake avenue. The thief, pursued by several workmen at work on a new building near by, ran west on Forty-seventh street, turned south on Woodlawn avenue, then west on Forty-eighth street, distancing his pursuers. He was stopped by a man in the employ of H. B. Bogue on Greenwood avenue, who took the satchel from him, and seeing no signs of pursuit allowed him to escape.

A fire yesterday morning in Erfurth's harness-shop, Ninety-second street, near Houston avenue, South Chicago, was put out with a damage of about $600. The burned building was in the midst of a closely-built quarter of frame buildings, and had the fire gained sufficient headway a large portion of South Chicago would have been consumed. The fire originated in a defective flue in the kitchen. The insurance was $2,000, placed in the Traders' of Chicago.

The U. S. Government are using a large number of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Jan Chadt, Chicago	25
Anna Karas, Chicago	22
August W. Carlson, Chicago	25
Anna Holmes, Chicago	20
Henry Kirksich, Chicago	25
Annie Whelan, Chicago	22
Charles Grayson, Chicago	31
Susan Stofer, Chicago	29
William Hunt, Chicago	47
Emma Gurney, Chicago	28
Peter Anderson, Chicago	22
Marie Larson, Chicago	22
Franz Anderson, Chicago	25
Ella Olson, Chicago	22
Charles D. Randolph, Chicago	28
Mildred A. Bell, Chicago	23
Claus Rathgen, Chicago	30
Johanna Dohrn, Chicago	23
Robert P. Jackson, Chicago	25
Cecilia M. Scott, Chicago	22
Richard Brown, Chicago	28
Josephine Adelia Wilcox, Chicago	22
Philip Huetter, Chicago	65
Anna Goltman, Chicago	29
Louis Taub, Chicago	24
Rosa Goodman, Chicago	21
Charles W. James, Chicago	26
Mary E. Edwards, Chicago	22
Hans E. Hansen, Chicago	27
Josephine C. Olgren, Chicago	23
Charles Hansen, Chicago	31
Mary J. Berson, Chicago	23
Charles Nelson, Chicago	30
Albertina Erickson, Chicago	32
Kasper Trojanowski, South Chicago	26
Agnes Wolschak, South Chicago	24
Geng Fitzchrop, Lake	43
Wilma Fischer, Miller Station	23
James O'Toole, Lake	23
Katie Kelly, Chicago	20
Harry Vincent, Chicago	24
Kittie Ryan, Chicago	21
Charles Peterson, Chicago	40
Marie C. C. Dierkes, Chicago	25
Albert Damuth, Chicago	24
Josie Wood, Chicago	23
John T. Murray, Chicago	23
Margaret Peters, Chicago	24
Peter Gunkel, Chicago	23
Bertha Tessmann, Chicago	21
Gustof Lingren, Chicago	23
Matilda Schuts, Chicago	21
William J. Voltmer Jr., Chicago	24
Louise Bmard, Chicago	21
George W. Bruebach, Chicago	25
Bertha Zanke, Chicago	24
John J. Lorden, Chicago	23
Agnes Carlin, Chicago	20
Louis Kuehle, Chicago	23
Anna Lipple, Chicago	21

MARRIAGES.

LLOYD—WALKER—Jan. 29, Edward S. Lloyd and May L. Walker.

BOYD—BENHAM—At the residence of the bride's uncle, S. A. Farrar, 358 Hudson-av., by the Rev. B. F. Leavitt, Tuesday, Feb. 5, Fred G. Boyd and Mrs. Lucy J. Benham, of Chicago. No cards.
☞ Detroit, (Mich.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

O'REGAN—Feb. 6, 1884, Johannah O'Regan, the beloved daughter of Michael and Margaret O'Regan, aged 2 years and 10 days.
Funeral from residence No. 3124 Arnold-st. (Rock Island car-shops), this (Thursday) morning at 9:30 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DEATHS.

FLANAGAN—Son of John and Annie Flanagan, aged 1 year and 6 months.
Funeral Friday morning from No. 35 North Market-st., by carriages to Calvary.

PERKINS—At Saugatuck, Mich., Feb. 5, Clara, wife of Henry Perkins and daughter of David A. Carver, aged 17 years 4 months and 1 day.
☞ West Dedham, (Mass.) papers please copy.

MURPHY—At the home of her parents in Park Ridge, Ill., Mary A. Murphy, aged 27 years, daughter of Thomas and Anne Murphy.
For funeral notice see Daily News this afternoon.

HARRIS—Feb. 4 at 8 p. m., James A. Harris, aged 38 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 299 South Halsted-st., Thursday at 10:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.
☞ Brooklyn, (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FRANK—Feb. 5, John D. Frank, of pneumonia, aged 34 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 552 Twenty-ninth-st., at 2 p. m. Feb. 7. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.
☞ Marshall and McDonough papers please copy.

CASE—Feb. 5, Bella C. Cory, wife of Charles M. Case, aged 35 years.
Funeral Thursday, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, 882 Carroll-av. Cars to Waukegan, Ill.

BOEDECKER—The funeral of H. J. Boedecker will take place Feb. 7 at 1 p. m., from residence 311 Milwaukee-av. Friends of the family invited to attend.

SHEEHAN—Feb. 5, Michael Sheehan.
Funeral from his late residence, 997 West Madison-st., Thursday, Feb. 7 at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to St. Malachy's Church, thence to calvary.

JAEGER—At the residence of his mother-in-law, Feb. 5, at 7:10 p. m., Emil Jaeger.
Funeral from house No. 278 East Ohio-st., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. M. DELIGHT, ASSISTED BY MRS. C. B. Carrington, the well-known singer, and several co-workers, will conduct a Gospel temperance meeting at Central Park Mission, corner of Lake-st. and Albany-av., this evening.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Chicago Academy of Homepathic Physicians and Surgeons will be held this evening in Club Room No. 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. A paper on Cervical Abscess, by Chas. Adams, M. D., will be read.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Chicago Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War will be held on Friday eve, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock at No. 105 Randolph-st., second floor. All ex-prisoners of war are cordially invited to be present.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Chicago Association of Ex-Union-Prisoners of War will be held Friday evening at No. 105 Randolph-st., second floor.

THIS EVENING AT THE HALSTED-ST. M. E. Church Dr. W. C. Willing will deliver an interesting and instructive lecture on "Character Building." This lecture forms one of a series called the normal course, now in progress at this church. All interested in Sunday-school or church work are cordially invited.

THE FORMER PUPILS OF THE ROCKFORD Ladies' Seminary hold their tenth annual reunion with banquet, at the Palmer House, Friday, Feb. 8, at 3 p. m. All old pupils are invited.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Laces!

WE OFFER AN

Elegant Assortment

OF

All the New Shapes

IN

Real Duchesse,

Collarettes,

Vests, Etc.

Beaded Nets,

Tabliers,

AND

Trimming

Laces!

In all the New Designs, and a

Special Lot

OF

Torchon Laces!

All at Very

Low Prices!

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Feb. 7, at 9:30 a. m.,

We make our REGULAR WEEKLY Auction Sale of

Crockery & Glassware,

CONSISTING OF

White Granite, C. C., Rock., and Yellow Ware,
Decorated Chamber Sets,
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
A large assortment of Glassware.
☞ Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

F. C. WILSON & CO.,

CANS & TANKS,

239 and 241 Lake-st.

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S CANDIES. The most Delicious Candies made. Fresh hourly. Wholesale and Retail. Write to Jno. Kranz, 80 State-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

MALTBYS COCOANUT THE BEST for Pies, Cakes and Puddings. Strictly pure. Ask your Grocers for it.

DURKEES SALAD DRESSING CELEBRATED use cut celery or cabbage with meat for Salads in Fall or Winter. Always use on cold meat.

Established 1872.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

111 & 113 Dearborn-st.,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Direct Telegraph Wires from our office to the New York Stock Exchange. Quickest possible service. Our New York Correspondents, the old conservative houses,

VERMILYE & CO.....16 Nassau-st.
GWYNNE & DAY.....45 Wall-st.

McCORMICK, KENNETT & DAY,

Stock Brokers

AND

Commission Merchants.

ALBERT M. DAY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
W. G. McCORMICK, F. J. KENNETT, E. F. SMITH.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston; to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN,
Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received: 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

NOTICE.

New York, Jan. 31, 1884.

We beg to announce that our Product Department is hereafter under the charge of P. B. VEILLER, who has an interest in that department from this date. The Product Department includes Grain, Provisions, Oil, Cotton, and all other products speculatively dealt in in this market and Chicago.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
New York.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams st, near Hoyne av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 4 (John G. Owsley to Heaton Owsley)....$3,500
Robey st, bet Adams and Jackson, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 4 (Heaton Owsley to John G. Owsley)....3,500
Depuyster st, 350 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x113⅜ ft, dated Oct. 19, 1883 (Maria Busch to Charles W. Klusman)....2,000
South Dearborn st, 165 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 4 (H. and A. J. Toolen to Caroline Kurer)....5,900
Lewis st, 50 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to P. F. E. Homuth)....650
Commercial st, 316 ft n of Armitage road, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 2 (D. R. Holt to L. Kopka)....290
California av, n e cor of Division st, w f, undivided ¼ of 50⅔x165 ft, dated Feb. 5 (George F. Mahler to Henry Wellner)....2,500
The premises No. 528 Washington boulevard, dated Jan. 23 (estate of Lawrence Waterbury to Johanna O. Winter)....3,250
Shober st, 146 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 31 (O. J. Rees to J. H. Kofoed)....275
The premises No. 177 Liberty st, dated Feb. 5 (William Heine to Isaac Goldstein)....1,350
Owasco st, near Rockwell, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 4 (John D. Allan to Annie Malone)....2,100
Milwaukee av, 150 ft s e of Huron st, n e f, 40x90 x28 ft, dated Sept. 28, 1883 (James H. Rives to City of Chicago)....9,000
String st, s e cor of Canalport av, w f, 30x97⅛ ft, dated Aug. 4, 1883 (estate of A. Klawitter to N. Trierweiler)....1,250
Noble st, 200 ft n of Division, e f, 23⅓x125 ft, dated Jan. 18 (Nancy M. Johnson to A. J. Kowalski)....1,100
Loomis st, 25 ft s of Twentieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 21 (S. B. Williams to Vaclav Scheimer)....1,000
Farrell st, 450 ft s of Lyman, w f, 25x107 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (Henry Hecht to Carl Schoeneberg)....1,130
Courtland st, 184 ft e of North Hoyne, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16, 1883 (John T. Dale to Ellen Coyne)....1,800
Quincy st, 75 ft e of Dearborn, s f, 25x60 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1883 (Tompkins D. Jermain to Joseph E. Otis)....10,500
Curtis st, 114⅛ ft n of Washington, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Thomas Freeman to the City of Chicago)....5,000
Illinois st, 160 ft w of Clark, n f, 19⅔x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (William Heineman to August Schwarz)....4,500
Vedder st, near Penn, s f, 21⅔x90 ft, improved, dated Feb. 5 (J. and J. Zimmermann to Mathilde Wirsing)....1,350
Parmelee st, 316 ft w of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1883 (M. E. Barnett to W. Gens)....200
Owasco st, 242 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 6 (P. E. Gunlock to F. Campbell)....1,100
Coblenz st, 147⅔ ft w of North Oakley, n f, 22x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 3, 1883 (C. and W. H. Thomas to James Wilson)....1,600
West Twenty-first st, 238 ft e of Western av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (C. and F. Fehrman to F. and B. Giermann)....1,100
West Monroe st, 173 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 56 2-12x187⅔ ft, dated Feb. 6 (Charles H. Case to Allan Pinkerton)....11,000
Francisco st, near Walnut, w f, 26x208 ft, dated Feb. 4 (Chicago Theological Seminary to John Wallace)....900
Leavitt st, near Congress, w f, 40x120 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1883 (L. C. Stebbins to Susan Webb)....2,400
North Wells st, 50 ft n of Pearson, w f, 29⅓x100 ft, dated Feb. 6 (Charles B. O'Ryan to John Snowell)....2,800
Washington boulevard, 370 ft e of Homan av, n f, 75x124⅔ ft, dated Jan. 12 (Harman Lowy to Edward R. Stege)....7,500
Quinn st, n of Stearns, w f, 24x101 ft, dated Feb. 5 (Albert Crane to C. E. and R. M. Strating)....400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, 137⅓ ft n w of Herndon st, s w f, 25 x80 ft, dated Feb. 2 (S. E. Gross to A. and E. Weisrock)....$600
Wellington av, s w cor Seminary, n f, 120x122⅔ ft, dated Jan. 21 (Charles Kemnitz to Heinrich Kollbaum)....2,350
Lot 79 in W. ½ Block 17, E. ½ N. W. ¼, Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1883 (J. M. W. Jones to C. and A. Kulmhausen)....275
Lot 74 in same, dated Nov. 24, 1883 (same party to E. and M. Haertel)....275
Lewis st, 148 ft s of Diversy, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. E. Robinson to E. N. Gray)....700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 172 ft n of Fourty-fourth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 26, 1883 (W. F. Milligan to F. Schmidt)....$450
Bowen av, 225 ft w of Langley, n f, 25x117 ft, dated Jan. 30 (Nathan Corwith to Frances A. Gordon)....1,500
Ashland av, 264 ft n of Fifty-second st, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Jan. 11 (M. Bailin to F. Paolik)....375

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt boulevard, 209 ft n of Waubansia av, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Nicholas Soergel to Hans M. Oppenhagen)....$4,350
Clarkson av, 125 ft s of Cortland st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (S. Delamater to E. Buttner)....550
Forest av, near Fullerton, w f, 425x125 ft, with 500 ft to alley in same subdivision, dated Feb. 1 (Charles S. Crosby to George N. Falley)....12,500
Division st, s w cor of Forty-eighth, 10 acres, dated Feb. 4 (William H. Bullen to Burton C. Cook)....10,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

William Wenclaff, one-story rear addition, 20x14, No. 45 McReynolds street, to cost $400.
A Forrest, two-story dwelling, 22x50, No. 1133 Adams street, to cost $3,500.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: H. H. Hayden, 2,040 salts salt; Fuller & Fuller, 5 barrels bay rum; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases dry goods; W. D. Rowell, 1 case pictures; Theo. A. Kochs, 3 cases oil stones; Wilmer & Wright, 3 cases dry goods; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 1 case cigars; J. M. Locke & Co., 2 cases dry goods; W. A. Olmstead, 2 cases maps; Wilson Bros., 28 cases dry goods; Marshall Field & Co., 9 cases dry goods; C. P. Willard & Co., 1,130 sacks salt; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 12 casks soda ash; A. S. Gage & Co., 2 cases dry goods; C. C. Collins, 2 cases statuary; J. H. Lesher & Co., 1 case buttons; R. W. McCrady, 34 bales cork-wood; Sidney, Shepard & Co., 523 boxes tin plate; J. McKeand, 12 casks soda ash. Collections, $23,419.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup positively cures coughs, colds, sore throat, etc. Only 25 cents a bottle.

BUSINESS.

The Bulls Fail to Keep the Market Firm—Money and Local Securities.

The Produce Markets Higher—Less Trading in Provisions—Flour Stronger.

Unusual Activity in Wheat and Corn—Excitement Over Crop Prospects and Southern Floods.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 6.	Jan. 30.
New York	$139,587,540	$126,126,570
Boston	10,915,918	9,583,413
Chicago	6,947,000	6,921,000
Philadelphia	9,466,929	7,706,779
St. Louis	2,843,325	2,309,993
New Orleans	2,005,939	1,809,192
Baltimore	1,827,731	1,715,530
San Francisco	1,423,107	1,775,500
Totals	$175,017,489	$157,037,676

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, 5@10c premium.
St. Louis, 60c premium.
Cincinnati, 60c premium.
New Orleans, $1.50 premium.

It is not probable that the leading bankers of Chicago will go to the poor-house right away. It is the common testimony that business is dull, but the best of the custom remains. The contraction is due largely to the elimination from trade of the kite-flying element, and by so much is the risk of lending reduced. It is a matter of frequent remark that failures in this city are now infrequent and of small consequence, and so far as solvency is concerned confidence is now stronger than it has been for a long time. Expectations as to the future of trade are, however, moderate. Little disappointment will be felt by many of the wisest observers if the spring traffic is on as small a scale as that of last year. Eastern exchange was down to 25c premium yesterday, and the sales were not large. The supply has perhaps increased a little, and the demand is the same as hitherto or smaller.

Local investment securities are still in active demand. Sales in small lots to be taken permanently out of the market are a notable feature of the transactions. The following are yesterday's sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange in the order in which they were made:

$5,000 CM&StPDbdvés	105¼	$1,000 M U Tel Co 6s	79¼
$5,000 do	105¼	$1,000 do	79⅛
$1,000 do	105¼	$1,000 do	79
$1,000 CM&StPWdv5s	91½	$5,000 C Cy Ry 5-20 4½s	97¾
$5,000 do	91½	$10,000 do	97¾
$1,000 do	91½	$10,000 do	97¾
$1,000 C & N W S Fd 5s	102	$7,000 do	97¾
$1,000 do	102	$500 do small	98¼
10 shares C G F & L Co.	80	$2,000 C G F & L Co 6s	91⅝
$5,000 CM&StP CPW5s	93¼	$1,000 do	91⅞
$1,000 CM&StPWdv5s	91¾	$4,000 C C 7s 1892 s 10	116¼
$2,000 do	91⅞		

The following were the bidding quotations, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Continental Nat'l Bk.	129	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¼
Hibernian B'king Co.	130	Chicago City 4s, 1901	102⅝
Illinois T. & S. Bank	185	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	98¼
International Bank	100	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	97¾
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	197½	Cook County 7s, 1889	110
Nat. Bk. of America	150	Cook County 7s, 1892	116¼
Nat. Bank of Illinois	142½	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105¼
N. W. National Bank	300	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Traders' Bank	140	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s, 1900	109¾
Union National Bank	220	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104¾
Chicago City 7s, 1888	109½	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1889	111	South Park 7s, 1891	106
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112½	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 6s	109¾
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120	W. D. R. reg. 6s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1897	122	West Park 7s, 1890	109
Chicago City 7s, 1899	104¼	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 6s, 1895	109	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 6s, 1896	109½	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	79½
Chicago City 6s, 1897	110	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	102¾
Chicago City 6s, 1898	110¼	C. G., F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	91½

Sales over the counter included:

$1,500 U. S. 4s	123¾	$1,000 Bd. of Trade 5s	102¾
4,000 U. S. 4½s	114½	2,000 Consmrs' Gas 6s	92
1,000 U. S. 4½s	114¼	10,000 Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	108½
1,000 W. Div. R. R. 6s	106¾	10,000 West Shore 5s	52¾

The New York stock market, on the whole, acted rather tired yesterday. Western Union declined from 77 to 75⅞ and closed at 75¾. There was a notion that an unfavorable development of some sort was coming, and bear points were freely given by the wiseacres. The coalers were conspicuously strong. Lackawanna advanced from 123 to 125⅞ and closed at 124¾. It is said that Vanderbilt is increasing his holdings. Vanderbilt is quoted as saying that the market is a dangerous one to be short of. Osborne was a large seller, and Drexel, Morgan & Co. were reported as buyers of Oregon & Transcontinental. The close was weak, and it was found that there had been some heavy selling by insiders. The sales of the day were 416,000 shares.

A considerable movement of gold to Australia is attracting attention at London. The condition of the exchange market does not justify the operation, and if there were a scarcity of the coin it could be met by calls on the mints of Sydney or Melbourne. The shipments have been made with some secrecy, and one theory is that certain loan agencies are trying to get a portion of the business of the Australian banks. Gold was probably used because its movement would betray the purpose of the shippers less speedily than bills of exchange.

The New York State Superintendent of Insurance reports the income of sixty-six New York fire companies in 1883 to have been $27,263,331 and the disbursements $25,349,914, the figures of the same companies in 1882 being $24,275,206 and $23,277,618. Sixty companies of other States doing business in New York report an income of $34,911,969 and disbursements of $33,255,076 in 1883, the totals of the fifty-five companies reporting in 1882 having been $30,574,567 and $29,448,966 respectively. Of American branches of foreign companies twenty-five report an income of $27,430,714 and disbursements of $24,395,674 the last year, while in the year previous the income of twenty-eight companies was $25,247,680 and the disbursements $22,681,960. Thus the business of all the companies in that State has had a moderate growth.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: In the vulgar language of the street (which we only quote because it is expressive) the bulls did not like today's market "worth a cent." Prices opened feebly, and excepting a spasmodic upward start about midday, they remained feeble to the end. In fact there was a good deal of depression during the last half hour. Pretty much all that had been gained during the first part of the day was lost at the close, and prices finished barely steady not to say weak. At the opening a drive was made at Western Union, based upon the information that the new ocean cables were not only a fixed fact, but that they would become formidable competitors for the telegraph business between the Old World and the New. Directly in face of Western Union weakness was opposed Delaware & Lackawanna strength. This latter stock was by all odds the strong one in today's market. At one time it showed an improvement of something over 2 per cent, though in the final deal about half of the gain was lost. Its books close today, and it is said that the place of the Director left vacant by Mr. W. E. Dodge's declination to serve will be filled, with the approbation of Mr. Gould, by some person in the Vanderbilt interest. This story of itself was enough to bull the stock, and by sympathy Delaware & Hudson, which was benefited also. As for the rest of the list, it was strong, weak, and neutral. Although for a couple of days prices have been allowed to lag and sag nobody believes that the bull movement has been abandoned. The interests included are too great and the people controlling them too, powerful to permit a slip-up in an undertaking which is just beginning to promise success. A moderate reaction is both healthful and desirable, but it should not be permitted to extend to the length of scaring a public which has just begun to feel its way into the arena of speculation. As regards any particular financial features, the market was totally void of them.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Feb. 6.	Last Feb. 5.
Can. Pac.	1,340	55¾	55	55	55¾
Can Southern	8,500	55¼	54¼	54⅜	54⅞
Cent. Pac.	2,400	64	63⅝	64	64
C., B. & Q.	2,525	125¾	124¾	124⅞	125⅜
C., C., C. & I.	100	63	63	62	63
Ches. & O., 1st pref.	100	26	26	26	26
Den. & Rio G.	1,400	21¾	21½	21½	21½
Del. & Hud.	5,820	113¾	110	111½	109¾
D., L. & W.	85,320	125⅞	123	124¾	123
Erie	7,320	26⅞	26⅜	26½	26⅞
Do pfd	100	69	69	69	69
E. Tenn. & Ga.	1,255	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Do pfd	200	13	13	13	13½
Hous. & Texas	100	48	48	48	48
Illinois Central	160	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼
Jersey Central	2,350	89	87⅝	88⅛	87⅝
Kansas & Texas	2,200	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	23
L. E. & West.	100	18	18	18	18
Lake Shore	22,155	100⅝	100	100⅜	100¾
Louis. & Nash	5,300	48⅛	47¾	47⅞	48
Mem. & Chas.	1,300	38	37	37	37½
Mich. Cent.	800	93	92⅞	92⅝	92¾
Mo. Pacific	8,850	92⅝	91¾	91⅞	92⅛
N. Y. Central	3,850	115⅛	114¾	115¼	114⅝
Northern Pac.	2,860	22⅞	22⅛	22	22⅝
Do pfd	17,523	48⅛	46¾	47¾	48¼
Northwestern	15,700	120⅜	119¾	119⅝	120⅛
Do pfd	100	146⅜	146⅜	146⅜	[illegible]
Ohio Central	350	29	28	28	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝
Ont. & West.	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	94	94	94	95
O. & Trans. Con.	19,025	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Pacific Mail	400	46	45⅞	46	46⅛
P. F. C. Co.	512	111⅛	111	111⅛	112⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	200	16	16	16	16⅛
Reading	35,502	56⅞	55⅜	56⅛	55⅞
Rich. & Dan. term.	800	28⅛	28	28	[illegible]
Rock. & Pitts.	1,350	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Rock Island	1,515	119¾	119⅜	119⅜	120⅛
St. Paul	58,220	91⅞	90¾	90⅞	91⅛
Do pfd	100	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117
St. Paul & O.	800	32⅞	31⅞	32	32⅛
Do pfd	1,300	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
St. P., M. & M.	2,300	97	94½	95	95
Texas Pacific	10,200	21	20⅝	20⅝	21⅛
Union Pacific	29,150	82	80⅝	80⅞	81⅝
Wabash	1,060	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
Do pfd	3,700	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
West Shore bonds	100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52½
Western Union	42,020	77	75⅞	75⅞	77⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128½	Fargo	107
American	98	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	101	St. P. & S. C. 1st	117
4½s	114½	Texas Pacific l. g.	46½
4s, new	123¾	do Rio Grande	72⅞
Pacific 6s of '95	129	Union Pacific 1st	114⅛
Central Pacific 1st	111⅛	do l. g.	109
Erie 2ds	92⅝	do s. f.	117⅝
Lehigh & W. (offered)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	78	Tenn. 6s, new	38¼
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	40
Tenn. 6s, old	38⅛	do deferred	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 Tenn coup	44	171000 N Y W S & B 1st	53
3000 B & S Ill 1st	120	220000 do	52⅞
6000 C St P M & O con	110½	30000 N Y C & St L 1st	102¼
20000 do	110	1000 do	102
1000 C R I P 6s	110	2000 N Y C 1st reg	131⅛
1000 C B & Q deb 5s	94⅞	8000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	93
1000 do	94½	1000 N Y Ele 1st	117¾
1000 do	94⅝	7000 No Pac 1st coup	99⅞
1000 Can So 1st	97	5000 do	99⅞
2000 D & R G 1st	109	5000 do	99⅞
5000 D & H coup '94	118½	4000 do	99¾
1000 Intl & G N 1st	109¼	1000 N J C conv assn	113
25000 K P 6s	107½	15000 N W s f deb	94¼
15000 do	107	5000 do	94½
9000 L & N gen 6s	92⅝	10000 No Mo 1st	116⅛
5000 M K & T 2d	66½	10000 Pac of Mo 2d	110
10000 do	66	15000 R & P 1st	107
3000 M K & T gen 6s	82	16000 So Pac of Cal 1st	104½
3000 Mutual Union 6s	80	3000 St L & I M 1st	113⅛
3000 M & St P 8s	130	8000 Tex Pac l g	46⅛
10000 M & St P 1st	107⅛	8000 do	46⅝
32000 M & St P con	121⅛	6000 Tex P 1st—R G D.	72⅝
40000 N Y W S & B 1st	52⅞	5000 do	73
46000 do	52⅞	1000 Tol & Wab 1st	105
15000 do	52⅞	1000 Un Pac s f	117⅞
85000 do	52⅞	1000 Un Pac 1st	114⅛
92000 do	52⅞	6000 Wn Pac bonds	109⅛
272000 do	52⅞	19000 W U Tel coup 1900	114

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

3000 C&O 1st—Series B	99	5000 M K & T gen 6s	66¼
10000 do	99¼	8000 M&SP1st—P Extn	107
5000 do	99⅛	20000 No Pac 1st coup	99⅞
14000 do	100	20000 do	97⅞
5000 C & O cur	49⅛	20000 N W deb 5s	94⅝
15000 do	50	5000 do	94⅝
15000 do	50¼	15000 N Y W S & B 1st	52⅞
25000 do	50⅛	120000 do	53
25000 do	50⅛	1000 N Y C 1st coup	131⅛
2000 do	50⅛	5000 Ohio Southn 1st	81
40000 do	50⅛	6000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	104⅛
23000 C B & Q 7s	129⅛	14000 do	105
10000 C St P M & O con	110½	1000 R & D 6s	94⅛
3000 Can Southern 1st	97	1000 St L & S F 2d	99
5000 E Tenn inc	30	13000 Tex Pac inc l g	47
5000 Kas Pac 1st cons	94		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s coup 1907	123⅝	20000 M K & T con 7s	107
1000 Can So 1st gtd	97½	30000 N Y W S & B 1st	53⅛
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	94⅝	8000 do	53
5000 do	94½	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	102¼
25000 do	95	5000 No Pac 1st coup	97⅞
2000 C & O cur	50	18000 do	99⅞
2000 C&O 1st—Series B	99⅛	1000 R & D 6s	95
11000 do	99⅛	4000 SL&SF2d—ClassB	98
5000 do	100	10000 Tex P inc l g	46¼
15000 E Tex & B S 6s	103¼	1000 do	46⅝
10000 do	103½	10000 do	46⅛
25000 do	104	1000 Tex Pac1st—RGD	72⅛
1000 H & T C	98	10000 Un Pac 1st	114¼
2000 M&SP1st—CPW	94⅛	50 Impd T Bank	270½
7000 do	94⅜	20 Adams Ex	130
7000 do	94⅜	65 Wells Fargo Ex	108
2000 M & O 1st	104⅛	100 American Ex	99

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Money is still very abundant and rates are soft. Exceptions at 3½ per cent are now occasionally reported on three or four months' time, but 4@4½ per cent is the more usual rate on good manufacturing paper, and some transactions on a year's time are reported at 4½ per cent. Some choice business-paper goes at 4¼ per cent, ranging from that to 5 per cent. Other good notes pass at 5½@6½ per cent. Call loans rule at 3@4 per cent, with a comparatively light demand. At the clearing-house today the rate to borrowing banks was steady at 2½ per cent, and New York funds sold at a premium of 5@10c on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $10,915,918 and the balances $1,429,227. The stock market presented some features of interest, the more notable being the active movement in Atchison and Bell Telephone. The latter opened at 152, as before, but rapidly advanced to 158. In the afternoon the improvement was carried still further, the price advancing to 163½, at which the last sale was made; 348 shares were sold, generally in small lots. On the last call it closed at 162 bid, 163 being asked. Erie sold at 37; New England advanced 1, to 14; Atchison was active and advanced from 76¼ to 77, receding at the close to 76⅝. Mexican Central declined ⅝, to 10½. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was a little lower, declining from 125¾ to 125½. It is stated that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy's net earnings last year were 15 per cent upon the capital, and that the treasury has some $4,000,000 of unemployed funds in this city. Union Pacific was also a shade lower, declining from 82 to 81¾@81⅝. Oregon Short-Line stock sold at 15½. Flint & Père Marquette preferred was steady at 99¼. Pullman declined 1½, to 112; Wisconsin Central ⅛, to 14. Central of Iowa sold down to 10. Summit Branch advanced 1⅜, to 7¼. Connotton Valley sold at 33. In the home roads, Boston & Albany advanced ¾, to 178; Boston & Maine 1, to 162½; Old Colony ⅜, to 138⅛. New York & New England declined ⅜, to 13⅛. In bonds, Mexican Central 7s closed a fraction lower at 54½; Atchison firsts advanced ¼, to 122; Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (Dubuque Division) 1, to 105½; Northern Pacific 6s ⅛, to 99¼. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington assented main-line 6s sold at 25. Rutland 6s sold at 92½.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board					
Bell Tel.	225	154	154	154	154
Atchison	1,200	76¼	77	76¼	76⅝
C., B. & Q.	100	125¾	125¾	125½	125¾
Mexican Central	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
N. Y. & N. E.	150	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Pullman	25	112	112	112	112
Union Pacific	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
C. Iowa	100	10	10	10	10
C. & H.	10	234	234	234	234
Pewabic mining	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Quincy mining	10	42½	42½	42½	42½
Second board					
Bell Tel.	135	160	163½	160	163½
Mexican Tel.	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
Atchison	200	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
Erie Tel.	100	37	37	37	37
C. B. & Q.	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Con. Valley	70	40	40	40	40
Mexican Central	150	10½	10½	10½	10½
Summit Branch	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
C. & H. mining	2	234	234	234	234
Quincy mining	5	42½	42½	42½	42½

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

25000 Mex Cent 7s	54½	1000 U P 6s	99¼
6000 do	54⅜	10000 M & St P Dub Div	105½

SECOND BOARD.

10000 N Y & N E 7s	106	10000 Mex Cent 7s	54⅛
5000 Atch 7s	122	1000 do	54⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,466,929; balances, $1,154,725. Money 4 per cent and New York funds heavy. Stocks renewing at 3@4 per cent. The market has been very irregular all day. The bears tried to depress prices at the opening, but were only partially successful. After the first half hour prices rallied slightly, and then followed a dull but steady market. About 1 o'clock the bulls succeeded in advancing coal stock on the "shorts," and the strength of these stocks imparted a strong tone to the general market. Just before the close the bears again rallied their forces and succeeded in knocking prices right and left, closing the market unsettled, with prices about the lowest of the day and with indications of lower opening tomorrow. The unsettled closing is attributed to nothing but hammering by the bears. New York has absorbed a large amount of Reading stock the last few days, making the stock here comparatively hard to borrow at ruling rates for money.

The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	58¼	58⅜
Reading	28⅛	28¼
Lehigh Valley	68	68¼
Northern Pacific common	22	22¼
Northern Pacific pfd	47	47⅛
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	
Jersey Central	88	88¼
Oregon Transcontinental	22⅛	22¼

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—New York exchange is in good supply and selling at 60c between banks. Some of the banks are indifferent about selling, for the reason that they believe the exchange at present prices is good or better than the money. Counter rates, par buying and 1-10 selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 6.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485½@486.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 6—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 15-16; do account, 101 3-16.

Canadian Pacific, 56⅝; Illinois Central, 141; New York Central, 117⅝; Erie, 27¼; Reading, 28⅜.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Rentes, 77f 30c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The mining market continues strong on a moderately large volume of business. The better class of stocks are in somewhat better demand, and this morning Horn Silver sold at $7.50, Bulwer advanced to $2.00@1.95, and Maryland Coal to 14¼c; Leadville consols firm at 58@57@58c, Little Chief at 49c, Green Mountain at $1.95, and Sutro Tunnel at 16@17c; Harlem weak at 7c. In the afternoon there was active buying of Oriental Miller, which advanced from 14c to 19c; Little Chief advanced to 51c, and Bulwer to $2.10; Navajo firm at $2.80, and Castle Creek at 18c.

Homestake	$ 8	Quicksilver	$ 6
Iron Silver	2.05	do pfd	32
Ontario	28	Sutro	17

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	$1.38	Franklin	$ 10¼
Calumet & H.	2.34	Quincy	42½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.87½	Hale & Norcross	$1.50
Belcher	1.00	Mexican	2.37½
Belle Isle	55	Navajo	3.12½
Best & Belcher	2.50	Northern Belle	5.00
Bodie Con	10.37½	Ophir	1.50
Chollar	2.12½	Potosi	65
Con. Pacific	65	Savage	70
Con. Virginia	20	Sierra Nevada	2.37½
Crown Point	1.00	Union Con	2.37½
Eureka Con	1.87½	Utah	2.12½
Gould & Curry	1.75	Yellow Jacket	2.50
Grand Prize	15		

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets averaged higher yesterday, with a great deal more doing, though much of it seemed to be on local account. The speculative spirit developed first in wheat, and thence spread in other directions, forming a wave of strength that took the many by surprise, and forced several shorts to cover, including some large ones. The conditions of the markets probably turned mostly on weather reports from the West and South, and had nothing to do with the news from the Orient. The afternoon call was nominally active in grain.

Provisions were active and higher, but not so strong as breadstuffs, and tended to weakness in the latter part of the session. Liverpool reported long clears 6d higher, but lard 3d lower, while the local hog market was again lightly supplied. But the crowd was nervous and suspicious of an attempt on the part of the pork clique to unload, as it was discovered that a similar attempt had been made early in the week, but failed. The market for pork seemed to be sustained yesterday by the Big Four, which caused some buying on outside account, while other product was helped by the strength in grain, though freely sold by other local speculators. Pork opened strong, declined 10c on the offering of only moderate quantities, sold up to $17.85 for May, which was 40c above the latest price of Tuesday, fell back 25c, but stiffened from that point, as there were several orders to buy at $17.60, and closed at $17.62½ bid, with March at $17.35. Lard closed unchanged at $9.62½ bid for March and $9.87½ asked for May, after the latter had sold at $10.00. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at $9.25 for May. On the afternoon call pork sold up 7½c and other articles 2½c, but with only moderate trading. Afterwards there was an active demand at stronger prices. May pork sold up to $17.77½ and May lard to $9.95. It was reported that all the cable offers of the previous evening had been accepted, showing that buyers in Western Europe are awake to the fact of a small hog supply here, and are more willing buyers in consequence.

Flour was rather more active and stronger. Some export orders were received which were very near the market, though the stiffening in inland freight rates was adverse, and the latter fact led to the receipt of shipping orders for small lots from parties who did not care to take large ones. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was unusually active and much stronger. It advanced 1⅛c, fell back ½c, and rallied ¾c, closing on 'Change 1⅜c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at 94⅛c for March and $1.00 bid for May. The British markets were only called steady, but Baltimore was reported to have decreased her stocks to about 500,000 bu, the changes at other points swelling to a total decrease last week of some 1,000,000 bu in the visible supply, and St. Louis was again stronger, reporting $1.09 at noon for May delivery. The strength there was supposed to be due to news of unfavorable prospects for the next crop, owing to bad weather in the South and Southwest, while the floods in the Ohio Valley helped to increase the excitement. Also, New York was said to have a better demand. The local strength here began with miscellaneous buying, then Adams filled in a line of about 2,000,000 bu shorts, and the subsequent purchasing led some observers to conclude that a strong hand on Washington street had taken hold for a big turn. This rumor brought in some buying orders from the East, but the higher prices developed a good deal that was held under instructions to sell at anything over $1.00 for May, and the feeling at 1 o'clock was rather weak, some inclining to the idea that wheat had been sent up for the purpose of enabling pork holders to unload at a profit. Cash lots of No. 2 spring sold at 92¾@93c, and No. 3 do was nominally 1c higher at 76@81c. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.00@1.02, and No. 3 do at 88@91c. On the afternoon call the trading was unusually large, Linn leading as a seller of several large blocks, but the market was firmer; and later 150,000 for May sold at $1.01; the market closing at $1.00⅞.

Corn was more active and much stronger. It started up on the discovery that receipts would be smaller, and became very strong when the daily posting showed only 291 cars on hand, only 93 of which belonged to the speculative grades. This radical falling off in quality was ascribed to an increasing demand on Kansas by Southern points, leaving us to be supplied chiefly by the more northern States, which have raised little good corn. The result was a total rise of 1½c, and the market on 'Change closed ⅜c below the top, at 54⅛c for March and 59⅝c for May. Adams was a free buyer early. The advance to 59c was the signal for big trading, nearly 5,000,000 bu changing hands at that figure, a good deal of it being taken by Lester to fill shorts. When the market touched 59½c there was another active spell, the buying being led by Schwartz & Dupee. Some people said the market was advanced for the sake of influencing pork, but the rise was undoubtedly due to sympathy with wheat and to the smaller movement of corn, which alarmed the shorts, especially as a good many millions of bushels were believed to be under water in the Ohio Valley. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 53@53⅝c, with new mixed at 49½@50c, and rejected at 45¼@46c. On the afternoon call the market was steady, but later it was marked up to 59⅞c for May, being quoted at 59⅜c at the last.

Oats were active and quite strong in sympathy with the leading markets. There were no offerings for cash No. 2 mixed, for which 33c was bid, being ½c higher. Futures opened steady, but with the rise in corn the short interest began to cover and prices advanced ⅛@⅜c, eased off ⅛@⅜c, and closed ⅜@½c higher than the latest prices of Tuesday, at 33⅛c for March and 37⅛c for May. Samples were in restricted offering because of light receipts, and ruled firmer, No. 2 white selling at 36¼@36⅜c on track and at 36@37c free on board cars. On the afternoon call the market was firmer, May closing at 37⅛c.

Rye was firmer. Cash No. 2 sold at 58c, and the near futures were steady at 58c for February and 58⅜c for March. May showed a little improvement, selling at 64c early up to 64⅛c, with a sale of one 5,000-bu lot at 64⅛c just at the close, being ⅜c higher than the latest price of Tuesday. By sample No. 2 sold at 58⅛@59⅛c and rejected at 54c. On the afternoon call the market was steady, closing at 64⅛c for May.

Barley was easier and very dull. There seemed to be an absence of any desire to trade until just before the close, when prices advanced ⅛c. Early February sold at 61c, being 1c lower, but later 61½c was bid. March was salable at 61⅛@61⅜c, being steady. No. 2 cash was quoted about 61c, with No. 3 nominally steady at 52c. By sample No. 3 sold at 52@57¼c, with one sale of choice at 65c.

Flax was scarce and in request, and advanced ⅛@1c, selling at $1.53 for No. 1 on track, with No. 1 in store quotable at $1.50. Timothy was not much wanted and easier at $1.32 for prime. Clover was quiet, the price being too high for Eastern crushers, while local crushers are not buying. Prime was quoted at $5.85.

The wholesale markets continue to display a lack of activity, though there is an increasing inquiry for most lines, and among jobbesr generally there is an improved feeling. Dry goods are ordered as freely as in past seasons, and show steadiness. The grocery market was moderately active, and averaged firm. Coffees, under the manipulations of the syndicate, continue strong, despite a restricted demand. Sugars were firm. In dried fruits the movement is fair and all domestics and most lines of foreign fruits remain firm. Fish are beginning to move with some freedom and are firm all around. Butter remains dull. Cheese is in good request at full figures. The changes in the oil market were confined to an advance of 1@2c in lard, extra now being quoted at 75c and No. 1 at 62c. Hay was firm, and hides and tallow weak at quotations. Broom-corn was firm for hurl, which is scarce. Eggs were a little easier. Potatoes were lifeless, and green fruits were moving out moderately, owing to the continuance of soft weather. Whisky was unchanged at quotations.

"Like sheep without a shepherd."

At $1.03½ bid in St. Louis, $1.02 here for No. 2 red in best houses is rather a low price. Also the 37s 9d per quarter quoted for home-grown wheat in England is a very low figure.

New York says the Black Sea ports will be open about March 1, and then another 10,000,000 bu wheat will be pressed for sale.

Yesterday's rumor had it that the big men who have made so much money in provisions have decided to bull wheat and corn.

St. Louis reported the receipt of 300 car-loads corn last Monday, 118 for Tuesday, and 108 for yesterday. So that Chicago is not the only place where receipts are falling off.

The quality of the flour recently rejected after its manufacture in St. Louis is explained by the statement in regard to the wheat there. It seems that about 600,000 bu is in store there which is sour, having been taken in before it went through the sweat, and did not properly cool off afterwards. They say that wheat ought to have been posted long since, but it has recently been mixed in small proportions with the good wheat, and the result is now alarming the millers, who only began to find it out a few days ago.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
February	$17.30	$17.00 @17.82½	$17.37½
March	17.30	17.35 @17.82½	17.35
April	17.40	17.50 @17.80	17.45
May	17.47½	17.57½@17.85	17.62½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

February	$ 9.50	$ 9.52½@ 9.70	$ 9.62½
March	9.62½	9.62½@ 9.75	9.65
April	9.72½	9.72½@ 9.75	9.77½
May	9.85	9.85 @10.00	9.87½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 9.00	$ 9.05 @ 9.10	$ 9.02½
February	9.00		9.02½
March	9.02½	9.02½@ 9.20	9.02½
April	9.10	9.17½@ 9.20	9.12½
May	9.17½	9.22½@ 9.40	9.25

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	92⅝	92⅝@ 93	94
No. 3 spring	75		76
February	92⅝	92⅝@ 94	94
March	93	92⅝@ 94⅝	94⅛
April	94	@	95⅛
May	98⅞	98⅝@ 1.01	1.00⅞

CORN.

No. 2 cash	52⅝	53 @ 53⅝	53⅜
High-mixed	53⅛	53⅛@ 54⅛	53⅞
Rejected	*45	45¼@ 46	*45¼
February	52⅝	52⅝@ 54	53⅝
March	53¼	53⅝@ 54⅛	54⅛
April	53⅞	53⅛@ 55	54⅞
May	58⅝	58⅝@ 59⅞	59⅜

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	32½	@ 33	32⅞
February	32⅝	32⅝@ 33	32⅞
March	32⅝	32⅝@ 33⅛	33
April	33⅛	33⅛@ 33⅜	33⅝
May	37⅛	37 @ 37⅝	37⅛

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.15@ 7.20
Long clears, loose	9.00@ 9.05
Short clears, loose	9.35@ 9.40
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	11.50@11.75
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	12.00@12.25
Bacon, short ribs	10.00@10.25
Bacon, short clears	10.40@10.50
Bacon, hams	13.50@14.00
Mess beef	10.75@11.00
Beef hams	24.50@25.00
Winter flours	5.00@ 5.05
Patents	6.50@ 7.25
Minnesota bakers'	4.75@ 5.25
Supers	2.50@ 3.50
Rye flour, in brls	3.00@ 3.35
Buckwheat	5.50@ 6.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and the receipts for the corresponding date last year, the reports of shipments not being made by railroads a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	18,170	13,505	12,029	448
Wheat, bu	45,272	26,389	23,009	
Corn, bu	419,429	201,717	162,009	
Oats, bu	110,602	57,839	82,235	
Rye, bu	12,706	4,627	1,934	
Barley, bu	43,230	16,387	34,563	2,167
Grass-seed, lbs	212,200	33,770	85,470	31,530
Flaxseed, lbs	87,000	221,230	442,240	
Broom-corn, lbs	22,400	20,009	25,402	1,720
Cured meats, lbs	168,700	494,447	917,524	47,780
Canned meats, cases			4,696	70
Dressed beef, lbs		1,100	582,459	23,300
Beef, tcs		32	81	
Beef, brls			2	6
Pork, brls	7	240	571	
Lard, lbs	659,550	135,075	463,925	51,250
Cheese, lbs	64,528	15,683	74,000	910
Butter, lbs	136,800	85,730	89,187	5,985
Dressed hogs, No.	57	321	449	
Live hogs, No.	15,991	23,786	6,997	5,541
Cattle, No.	6,654	4,724	2,755	1,755
Sheep, No.	5,181	2,808	2,732	1,818
Hides, lbs	316,960	119,605	274,220	73,130
Wool, lbs	21,383	4,040	67,200	7,200
Coal, tons	11,201	2,462	8,009	1,354
Lumber, m feet	986	65	2,301	209
Shingles, m			9	
Salt, brls	1,583		3,197	986

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars winter wheat, 33 cars No. 2 spring, 28 cars lower grades do (66 wheat); 93 cars contract corn, 42 cars new mixed, 156 cars lower grades (291 corn); 41 cars No. 2 oats, 27 cars rejected do; 13 cars No. 2 rye; 38 cars lower grades barley. Total, 476 cars, or about 280,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,566 bu corn, 2,831 bu barley.

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Feb. 2, 1884.	Week ending Jan. 26, 1884.	Week ending Feb. 3, 1883.
Flour, brls	185,000@190,000	190,000@195,000	165,000@170,000
Wheat, qrs	240,000@245,000	140,000@145,000	Not reported.
Corn, qrs	110,000@115,000	131,000@140,000	115,000@120,000

The following shows the receipts of grain in this city in car-loads during the last six months. It will be noticed that the figures are given from the beginning of the crop year in the case of wheat and oats, which corresponds very nearly with that of rye and barley and only fails widely in the case of corn. The comparison is, therefore, very much more valuable than if it began with the first of the year, which represents no crop date at all. The figures are also given for the two preceding seasons:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
1883.					
August	4,227	18,164	4,339	2,001	151
September	8,549	19,062	4,726	2,123	1,458
October	6,744	12,745	4,293	1,303	2,665
November	6,066	8,758	3,851	1,023	1,834
December	6,948	9,187	2,849	824	1,640
January, '84	2,654	10,255	2,349	368	836
Total	35,188	78,771	22,347	7,732	8,584
1882.					
August	6,757	7,660	5,498	526	104
September	10,234	8,422	3,262	713	1,578
October	7,335	4,925	2,736	814	2,374
November	5,772	6,977	2,244	491	1,336
December	3,913	10,732	3,753	439	1,284
January, '83	2,137	9,123	1,730	348	971
Total	36,148	47,839	19,223	3,331	7,647
1881.					
August	5,570	27,525	1,758	418	318
September	3,093	23,039	1,896	533	1,328
October	1,944	12,223	1,948	448	1,387
November	1,713	9,961	1,329	131	829
December	2,140	5,150	2,337	291	1,536
January, '82	1,625	9,399	3,069	195	876
Total	16,085	87,697	12,337	2,026	6,074

In view of the present depression in the iron industry and the uncertain outlook it is interesting to note that of the 430 furnaces in blast Jan. 1, 1883, only 288 were blowing at the beginning of 1884. The capacity per week of the furnaces in blast one year ago was 106,184 tons, while the capacity of those now blowing is 83,125 tons. No better evidence than this is needed of the depressed condition of the iron market.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—1,000 brls and 2,300 sacks springs on private terms; 100 brls winters at $4.90; 200 sacks low grades on private terms. Total about 2,700 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—4 cars bran at $16.00; 6 cars middlings at $15.50@17.00.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—1 car No. 2 at 94c.

WINTER WHEAT—2 cars No. 3 red at 91c; 13 cars by sample at 94@95c for No. 3 red free on board cars. Total about 7,500 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—30 cars No. 2 at 92¾@93c; 11 cars by sample at 88c for No. 3 on track and 82@90c free on board cars. Total about 22,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 185,000 bu seller March at 94⅛@94⅜c; 1,515,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅛@1.00⅞; 40,000 bu seller June at $1.02⅛@1.02½; 5,000 bu seller July at $1.03¼.

CORN—106 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 at 53@53⅝c; 6 cars and 7,000 bu high-mixed at 53⅞@54⅛c; 5 cars rejected at 45¼@46c; 3 cars new mixed at 49½@50c; 282 cars by sample at 45@46c for rejected on track and 46@49½c free on board cars. Total about 235,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 15,000 bu seller March at 54@54⅛c; 425,000 bu seller May at 59⅝@59⅞c; 40,000 bu seller June at 59⅝c; 20,000 bu seller July at 61@61⅛c.

OATS—48 cars by sample at 33¼@34¼c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33⅞@35½c free on board cars. Total about 50,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 10,000 bu seller March at 33c; 5,000 bu seller April at 33⅜c; 105,000 bu seller May at 37⅛@37⅛c; 75,000 bu seller June at 37⅛c.

RYE—7 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 58c; 3 cars by sample at 58⅛@59⅛c for No. 2. Total about 5,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 20,000 bu seller May at 64⅛c.

BARLEY—5,000 bu No. 2 at 61c; 1 car No. 3 at 52c; 28 cars by sample at 47@54c for No. 4 and 53@57¼c for No. 3 free on board cars. Total about 19,000 bu.

MESS PORK—250 brls old at $17.00. On the afternoon call the sales were: 8,250 brls seller May at $17.65@17.70; 2,750 brls seller June at $17.75@17.80; 500 brls seller the year at $15.70@15.75.

LARD—1,150 tcs at $9.62½@9.70. On the afternoon call the sales were: 750 tcs seller March at $9.65; 750 tcs seller May at $9.87½@9.90; 700 tcs seller June at $9.95@9.97½.

MEATS—25,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 11¾c; 50,000 lbs do country point at 11c; 125 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¾@12c; 200 tcs do (22 lbs) at 11c. The sales of short ribs on the afternoon call were: 150,000 lbs seller March at $9.02½@9.05; 450,000 lbs seller May at $9.25@9.27½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Steady, with a scarcity of hurl, which is very firm. We quote: Choice hurl, 7@7½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; common and inferior, 2½@3c.

BUTTER—The market was dull. It was fairly firm, however, the light receipts inducing a confident feeling among holders. The demand, as for some time past, is almost wholly confined to meeting the current wants of the local trade: Creamery fancy, 33@35c; do common to choice, 23@31c; dairy, fancy, 26@27c; dairy, choice, 23@25c; dairy, fair to good, 18@20c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@10½c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Remains firm. Stocks are becoming considerably reduced, and as there is a continued good demand there is something of an advancing tendency. Fine goods readily command outside quotations: Full cream cheddar, 13@14c; full cream flat, two in a box, 13⅛@14c; flat, slightly skimmed, 9@9½c; skim, common to fair, 7½@8½c; low grades, 3@6c; Young Americas, 14½c.

EGGS—Dealers seemed a little anxious to get rid of their stocks, and would shade prices to effect sales, from which it might be inferred that they anticipate a break. Fresh laid sold at 35@38c, with ice-house out of the market and pickled in poor condition at 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate movement at unchanged prices, the market being quoted steady. Apples, per brl, $1.00@4.50; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.00; pears, Easter Buerre, $2.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $3.75@5.50; Valencias, per case, $6.00@9.00; Messinas, $3.00@3.50; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb brl, $6.50@9.00; lemons, per box, $3.00@4.25.

GROCERIES—Coffees are strong. Sugars remain steady and firm. There is a fair movement for the season. Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13½@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 8¾c; standard granulated, 8⅛c; standard A, 7⅞c; extra C, 7@7½c; yellow, 6@6⅝c. Rice—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@6½c.

HAY—Was steady at $9.00@10.00 for No. 1 timothy and $7.00@9.00 for Iowa upland prairie.

HIDES—Remained dull and weak at previous prices. We quote: Light green salted, 8c; heavy cows, 7½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 28@30c; damaged No. 2, 6c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Lard oil was advanced 1@2c. No other price-changes were noted. Trade is fairly satisfactory for the time of year. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12½c; 150 test, prime white, 10½c; 175 test, headlight, 14½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 16c; lard, extra, 75c; lard, No. 1, 62c; lard, No. 2, 58c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 50@62c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 37c.

SEEDS—Flax was scarce and in request at an advance of ½@1c, at $1.53 for No. 1 on track, with No. 1 in store quotable at $1.50. Timothy was easier at $1.32 for prime, while clover ruled quiet and easier at $5.85 for prime.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7c for No. 1 city and 6¾c for do country.

WHISKY—Is unchanged at $1.16 for distillers' finished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	6,380	12,778	4,528
Tuesday	6,583	15,991	5,181
Wednesday	6,500	14,000	4,000
Total	19,463	42,767	13,709
Same time last week	18,589	69,649	18,618
Shipments—			
Monday	2,413	7,587	2,124
Tuesday	2,755	6,997	2,732
Total	5,168	14,584	4,856

Thus far this week we have gained about 900 cattle and lost 27,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep. Prices of cattle and sheep are not greatly different from the closing days of last week, while hogs have advanced 30@45c.

The receipts were light yesterday, there being a falling off from the day before in all kinds of stock. Cattle opened dull and heavy in expectation of a considerable larger supply than there proved to be. There was a freer movement and a steadier feeling further along. Shipping steers sold all the way from $5.25@7.15. The hog trade continued brisk and under limited offerings prices were easily advanced another peg. Choice light sold up to $6.70, while the best heavy reached $7.05@7.10. The market averaged 5@10c higher than Tuesday. Sheep were about steady, with sales at $3.25@5.50.

CATTLE—Salesmen generally described the market as dull and weaker, and some were of the opinion that it was 10@15c lower than Tuesday. It was quiet by comparison with the activity recently characterizing the trade, and on the whole less firm. The weakness, however, was confined to the common and medium grades, and even for that class scarcely amounted to a quotable decline. The few prime cattle offered were promptly disposed of, and at as satisfactory prices as obtained Tuesday. More of that sort would have found buyers and at equally good prices. Had it not been that the day's supply was largely overestimated it is altogether probable there would have been no weakness anywhere, as the arrivals for the three days have been very moderate—barely 900 head in excess of the total for the same period last week. After a dull and heavy opening the market toward noon became fairly active, and continued so until about all the stuff had been weighed. Shippers paid from $5.25@5.50 for very common to $7.00@7.15 for choice. There was a fairly steady feeling at the close. Butchers' stuff was without noticeable change in prices. It was in good demand and averaged firm, the supply being light. Sales of cows and bulls were principally at $3.50@4.35. A 1,710-lb cow fetched $6.00, and there were sales of bulls as high as $5.25@5.40. Scrubs were peddled out at $2.50@3.00.

There was more activity in the market for stockers and feeders than for a number of days previous. Prices were about steady, ranging from $3.75@4.75 for the former and at $4.75@5.60 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.		Av.	Price.
17	1,501	$7.00	22		982	$5.00
18	1,505	7.00	21	feeders	940	4.85
16	1,534	6.75	143	feeders	912	4.85
16	1,375	6.50	20	feeders	933	4.85
16	1,571	6.50	22	feeders	968	4.70
30	1,243	6.00	22	stockers	935	4.70
24	1,479	6.30	21	stockers	808	4.70
17	1,383	6.20	16	stockers	878	4.75
54	1,288	6.10	38	stockers	838	4.65
16	1,299	6.15	22	stockers	829	4.50
18	1,401	6.15	23	stockers	819	4.40
35	1,302	6.15	30	stockers	676	4.35
50	1,356	6.10	12	stockers	750	4.35
17	1,208	5.75	21	stockers	777	4.10
30	1,310	6.10	153	stockers	707	4.10
115	1,310	6.10	24	stockers	655	4.00
70	1,318	5.92	25	stockers	736	4.10
16	1,298	5.65	10	stockers	595	3.75
38	1,305	5.65	23	stockers	494	3.50
37	1,080	5.50	15	cows	992	4.35
17	1,140	5.40	10	cows	1,120	4.35
17	1,135	5.45	11	cows	990	4.10
17	1,228	5.40	24	cows	940	4.05
18	1,240	5.40	22	cows	979	3.85
18	1,077	5.37½	17	cows	1,031	3.75
19	1,174	5.40	26	cows	972	4.00
13	1,093	5.30	13	cows	1,020	3.60
66	1,078	5.30	71	cows	881	3.60
20	1,057	5.30	17	cows	1,000	3.75
17	1,141	5.25	16	cows	968	3.75
14	1,093	5.15	23	cows	910	3.50
18	1,020	5.15	13	cows	975	3.50
18	965	5.15	16	cows	992	3.12½
21	1,014	5.00	14	cows	926	3.00

HOGS—Instead of the increase that many in the trade had confidently counted on, there was a decline in the receipts of nearly 2,000. There was a sharp demand from packers and shippers, and prices were bid up 5@10c, and in not a few instances 15c, the market going to $5.90@6.70 for poor to choice light weights and to $6.10@7.10 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Few prime heavy hogs were offered, and the average quality was less satisfactory than for Tuesday, though rather above Monday's average. There was a more than ordinarily liberal proportion of skips and culls, trading in which was at $4.50@5.85.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	248	$7.10	68	215	$6.60	37	249	$6.30
230	393	7.05	60	212	6.60	38	201	6.30
93	296	7.00	44	209	6.60	48	179	6.25
51	328	7.00	58	251	6.60	139	185	6.25
208	332	7.00	58	281	6.60	50	221	6.25
107	308	6.95	42	313	6.55	129	217	6.25
51	282	6.95	78	189	6.50	144	167	6.20
61	281	6.90	129	200	6.50	64	169	6.20
65	298	6.90	65	229	6.50	31	159	6.20
51	229	6.85	61	205	6.50	55	158	6.15
41	291	6.85	71	185	6.45	51	221	6.15
62	231	6.85	79	222	6.45	53	149	6.10
61	284	6.80	75	210	6.45	54	168	6.10
136	253	6.80	79	189	6.40	63	153	6.10
41	309	6.80	76	216	6.40	34	226	6.10
62	293	6.75	64	272	6.40	43	168	6.05
51	277	6.75	29	243	6.40	34	153	6.00
122	271	6.70	59	182	6.35	59	171	6.00
55	267	6.70	127	183	6.35	52	167	5.95
68	302	6.65	150	249	6.35	69	149	5.90
122	246	6.65	53	225	6.35	74	128	5.85
61	278	6.65	68	185	6.35	56	152	5.80
61	277	6.70	43	185	6.30	66	149	5.75
63	203	6.70				26	153	5.50

SHEEP—Prices were barely steady. Fat wethers sold at full prices, but for anything below good the market leaned a little in buyers' favor. The supply was liberal and a few went over unsold. Sales were at $3.25@5.50 for very poor to choice. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
72	81	$3.25	200	81	$4.25	178	111	$4.75
51	73	3.25	92	92	4.25	191	109	4.80
33	74	3.50	91	103	4.30	60	102	5.12½
177	75	3.65	98	91	4.50	90	114	5.12½
22	80	3.75	118	79	4.50	171	117	5.20
100	83	3.85	464	128	4.62½	258	116	5.20
38	87	4.00	546	124	4.62½	140	94	5.50
55	86	4.10						

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—HOGS—Another advance is to be noted in this market, and values now have reached the figure to which they have been tending since the first day of the week—namely: 7c. The receipts were light, and good hogs were few and far between. Nevertheless, a load of medium-weights of 246 lbs average sold for $7.00 per 100 lbs. This was the only sale at this figure during the morning, but there were plenty more buyers at the same price for like qualities, and smooth heavies brought $7.25. Packers were again free buyers at $6.60@6.90. Orders for York hogs were had, but buyers could not get them, although prices were quoted at $6.25@6.40. Other sales this morning were at $6.40@6.90 to city butchers and scalpers. Under the brisk demand the arrivals were not long in being disposed of, and buyers are still unsatisfied.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 700 head; supply more liberal and all good grades in demand and firm, but half-fatted lots not wanted; exports, $6.30@6.75; good to choice, $5.80@6.25; common to medium, $4.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.00; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,700 head; best grades firm; others weak; common stuff, $2.75@3.25; fair to medium, $3.50@4.40; good to choice, $4.60@5.75; fancy, $6.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,170 head, including 350 for exportation; opened dull and lower, but improved a little before the finish; a clearance was not made; poor to prime steers, $5.50@7.25 per cwt live weight; general sales, $5.75@6.50 per cwt; bulls sold at $4.50@6.00 per cwt; shipments, 360 live cattle, 2,780 qrs beef, 600 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,900 head; good and prime stock steady, inferior and common dull and weak; sheep, $4.75@7.00 per cwt; lambs, $5.75@7.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,400 head; live hogs firm at $6.10@6.60 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Dull; slow; prime, $6.25@6.50; fair to good, $5.00@6.00; common, $4.00@5.00; receipts, 247; shipments, 171.

HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.25; Baltimores, $6.50@6.75; Yorkers, $6.30@6.40; pigs, $5.25@5.50; receipts, 1,035 head; shipments, 1,150 head.

SHEEP—Dull; prime, $5.50@6.00; fair lambs, $6.00@6.50; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; weak; 10@20c lower; native steers, 900 to 1,400 lbs, $4.80@5.95; feeders, $4.25@4.80; cows, $3.30@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900 head; fairly active and steady; lots of 233 to 375 lbs, $6.30@6.75, mainly $6.50@6.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; steady; natives, 82 to 108 lbs, $3.75@4.60.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $5.50@6.60; packing and butchers', $6.15@7.00; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 750 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s@8s 9d; spring, 8s@8s 4d; California, 7s 11d@8s 3d; club, 8s 4d@8s 9d. Corn, 5s 2½d for new and 5s 5d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 71s. Lard, 47s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 40s 6d; long clear, 45s 6d; short clears, 46s. Pork steady; prime mess Western, 68s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 47s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Old mixed dull at 5s 5½d; new mixed dull at 5s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 28s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—3:15 p. m.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,800.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 72s. American lard, 47s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 45s 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—27s.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—REFINED PETROLEUM—7@7¼d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s 9d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11:45 a. m.—Pork, 72s. Lard, 47s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—12 m.—Wheat steady. Corn quiet but firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. To arrive—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Pork firmer at 72s. Lard quiet at 47s 3d. Bacon—L. C. firmer at 45s 6d; S. C., 46s. Tallow, 40s 6d. Cheese, 69s. Beef, 112s. Country markets for wheat quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn firmly held. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Paris—Wheat firm; flour a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Unusual speculative activity, excitement, and buoyancy characterized the wheat market today; the tendency of prices has been unmistakably upward, the gain for the day having been on the February and March deliveries 1⅛c, April and May 1⅛c, and June 1⅛c a bu, closing firmly; cable advices from England were of a steadier range of quotations, and from the Continent of continued firmness; the export call has been utterly lifeless; a prominent local miller who expressed himself as dissatisfied with the working of No. 2 red wheat which has been delivered on certificates of local inspection, and complained of fruitlessly to the Grain Committee as not sound stock, gave orders to his brokers to close such lots as he controlled at current quotations; spring wheat held higher, but very dull. Sales of No. 1 red at $1.17@1.18, closing at $1.18 in elevator; No. 2 red $1.11@1.11½ in elevator, and $1.09¾ delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.11½ in elevator. No. 2 red futures: February $1.09¾@1.07½, closing at $1.07½; March $1.07½@1.09, closing at $1.09; April $1.10¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; May $1.13@1.14, closing at $1.13⅞ bid; June, $1.13⅞@1.15, closing at $1.15. Corn advanced on prompt deliveries about ⅞@1½c a bu on much lighter offerings, checking business, which has been comparatively limited; export call light; speculative dealings in No. 2 to a more liberal aggregate, especially for May delivery, and at advanced figures, the gain being about ¾@1½c a bu, closing firmly. Sales of No. 2 afloat at 63½@63¾c, closing at 63¾c bid; do in store 63c, and in elevator in lots 62c; do old crop in store, 63½c, and delivered afloat from store, 63¾@64c, closing at 64¼c bid; No. 2 white in elevator, 63c bid. No. 2 futures: February 61¾@62c, closing at 62c; March 62⅛@63⅛c, closing at 63c; April 63⅛@64⅛c, closing at 64⅛c; May 66@66¾c, closing at 66c; June 63⅞@65¼c, closing at 65¼c. Oats advanced for the day, generally ⅜@½c a bu on a somewhat freer movement, chiefly speculative, closing firmly. Sales of No. 1 white in elevator at 46c bid and 46½c asked; No. 2 white in elevator 45½c, closing at 45½c bid; No. 2 in store and elevator, 40½@40⅝c, closing at 40⅝c; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 41⅛c. No. 2 futures: February, 39⅞@40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c; March, 41@41⅛c, closing at 41⅛c; April, 42⅛@42⅜c, closing at 42⅜c; May 42⅝@43⅛c, closing at 43⅛c. Rye much more sought after and quoted higher; prime Western, 65½c in store, 69@70½c from track and in elevator, mostly 70c in elevator, 71@71⅝c afloat, quoted at the close afloat, 72c bid and up to 73c asked. Barley—A moderate inquiry noted at about former prices; ungraded Canada to arrive on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Hog products less active, chiefly in the speculative line, and again through the earlier trading quoted higher, though in the instance of Western steam lard very variable, as in great part reflecting the frequent changes at the West. A very moderate inquiry prevailed for most kinds of pork for early delivery, including mess pork at $16.50@17.00, as to brands; family mess, $16.50@17.50; clear backs, $18.50@20.00; extra prime, $15.00@15.50. Cut meats firm and wanted. Bacon very quiet, but held to full prices. Western steam lard quoted rather stronger for early delivery, with contract at the close up to $9.75, on, however, a very dull market, no sales having been reported. Closing futures: February $9.77@9.80, closing at $9.77 asked; March $9.77@9.80, closing at $9.79 asked; April $9.85@9.88, closing at $9.86 bid; May $10.00@10.09, closing at $10.09 asked; June $10.10@10.18, closing at $10.09@10.05; July $10.13, closing at $10.10@10.11; year, closing at $9.55@9.56.

TALLOW—In less request but held firmly, with prime city quoted at 7 7-16c.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 5¼@6c for fair to good on a fair inquiry; centrifugal at 6¾c; Cuba, February and March shipment, at 3⅞c cartage and freight, for fair refining stock. Refined more sought after and firm, with standard A quoted at 7⅛@8c, and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Berth-freight interests exhibited a little more animation, chiefly in the way of through cargo, particularly flour and miscellaneous goods, these, to a considerable extent for forward shipment, but rates continued about as before quoted, the tendency having been rather against the carriers. In the local market the inquiry for accommodation was very tame and unsatisfactory, checked, in great part, by the speculative excitement and buoyancy in exportable produce. Of the contracts for grain were for Liverpool; a very moderate business was again noted in the line of charter contracts, with continued irregularity as to rates, the advantage in most instances having been with shippers, whose wants were not at all urgent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—COTTON—Steady; futures easy; February, 10.71c; March, 10.85c; April, 10.98c; May, 11.11c; June, 11.23c; July, 11.35c; August, 11.45c; September, 11.05c; October, 10.68c; November, 10.56c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 14,000 brls; exports, 5,200 brls.

HAY—Firm, with a moderate demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull and weak; options 10@15 points lower; moderately active; sales 1,000 bags Rio No. 7, February, 10.80c; 7,500 do March, 10.85@10.95c; 6,750 do April, 10.95@11.05c; 7,250 do May, 11.00@11.10c; 500 do June, 11.15c; 1,000 do July, 11.20c. Sugar stronger; in fair demand; fair to good refining quoted at 5¾@6c; refined steadier; standard A 7 5-16@7⅛c. Molasses steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, $1.10⅛.

RESIN—Firm; $1.45@1.50.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and lower at 35@35½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,097 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 59,044 bu; oats, 10,056 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 8,500 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 5,147 brls; wheat, 41,035 bu; corn, 66,712 bu; oats, 435 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat market here hung at $1.08⅝ (the opening and ⅛c advance) and $1.08⅝ for May for a short time, but soon commenced climbing upward, gathering strength and value right along as other markets were strong and advancing. Reports of damage to wheat by floods along the Ohio River increased the shorts' alarm, until finally, amid considerable excitement, $1.09⅝@1.09¾ was reached; and though it went down to $1.09¼ later, at 1 o'clock, the close was strong at 1c above yesterday. February at 1 o'clock sold lightly at $1.05@1.05⅛; March at $1.06⅛@1.07; June at $1.07⅞@1.08⅛; and year at 98⅛@98⅝c. Cash was strong and in demand at higher rates. No. 2 red selling up to $1.04 for regular. Offerings were still small and quickly taken for milling, in part on outside orders. Corn was strengthened by the advance in provisions and wheat; but back of this, and more especially in this market, there was a steady and rather urgent demand that held the market very strong and helped greatly toward elevating prices. The very active and sustained demand that is and has been coming for cash corn, paying such prices as have reduced the difference in price between this and Chicago very much, and the fact that is leaking out that most of this No. 2 corn will be shipped out, has scared off the bears, checked their free selling, and started a buying movement. May was actively dealt in, a scarcity of sellers limiting transactions in the other months. February sold ⅞c higher on noon call, at 50c; and March, which opened ⅝c up, at 49¼c, later sold up to 50⅛c. May opened steady at 55⅛c and advanced with slight fluctuations and the tendency strongly upward, until late it sold at 55⅝c, but weakened off from this to 55⅜c, though at 1 o'clock it closed with buyers at 55⅜@55½c bid. Cash No. 2 mixed was ready sale to shorts and shippers, and advanced ¾c, selling on call at 49½c for regular and 50⅛c for East Side. White mixed grades were strong and higher, but lower qualities rather weak though in good demand. Oats stiffened up in price along with wheat and corn, but with a demand that exceeded selling offers. February sold at 33⅛c and March at 34⅛c (these being ⅜c above yesterday's bid), while May was ⅜c higher at 36⅛c. Cash was higher and in demand, local feeders competing with order buyers for the offerings. At the afternoon call quotations were as follows: Wheat—February $1.05, March $1.06⅜@1.06⅝, May $1.09⅛@1.09¼, June $1.08⅝ bid; year, 98¼c. Corn—February 50⅛@50½c, May 55⅛@55⅜c bid. Oats—February 34⅛c bid; March 34⅛c bid; May 36⅞@36⅜c bid.

PROVISIONS—Were up again in price and very strong as the result of another boom in Chicago, where May pork touched $17.85 this morning. An active business was transacted in dry salt meats, but otherwise rather quiet. Standard mess pork sold at $17.87½@18.00, and held at $18.00. Nothing doing in round lots, only a jobbing trade. Dry salt meats—Shipping trade; seller March 100,000 lbs to Joe to go East for spot refiners, bid 9⅞c. East Side is worth $9.00. Loose dry salt shoulders sold spot at $7.00@7.10; longs at $9.10@9.15; cribs at $9.25; and shorts at $9.35@9.15; round lots cribs, up country buyer February, at $9.00, freight 12½c to East St. Louis; and seller March at $8.87½, freight 25c. Packed bacon longs sold at $9.87½@10.00, ribs at $10.00, and shorts at $10.25, and the latter loose at $9.85. Hams, 12½@15c for good to fancy small plain sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon, 10½@12½c. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@13.00 per brl; family, $13.00 per ½-brl; dried hams, 14½c; selected, 17c per lb.

LEAD—Dull; small sales; refined, $3.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 32@33c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet at $1.45.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Higher at 82@83c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.50.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 3,000; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Dull market, with prices held about ½c higher; high-mixed, 68c; No. 2 mixed and steamer yellow, 65½@66c; steamer mixed, 63½@64c; good no grade, 58@62c. Oats steady, with a fair demand for spot, and futures about ½c higher; No. 1 white, 46@47c; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 3 white, 43½c; No. 1 mixed, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 42@42½c. At the call February No. 2 white oats sold at 44½c, March at 44½c, April at 44½c, May at 44@45c, and year at 39½c; sales 34,000 bu; private sales of 24,000 bu March No. 2 white oats were made at 44½c, 2,500 bu April at 44½c, and 10,000 bu May at 45c.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@4.25; winter patents, $5.00@6.00; spring patents, $6.00@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in demand; extra prime, $15.00; mess, $16.00@17.00; prime mess, $17.50@18.00. Lard firm and in demand at 9½c. Hams, 11@13c. Live hogs, 7@7½c; dressed hogs, 8½@8¾c. Beef steady; extra mess, $13.00; plate, $14.00; extra plate, $15.00. Fresh beef quiet, but with fores stronger; light steers, 7½@9c; heavy, 9½@10c; hinds, 11@12½c; fores, 6@7½c.

BUTTER—Quiet with common grades dull; fresh creamery, 32@36c, held at 28@30c; Northern dairy, 20@30c; Western, 15@22c; ladle, 12@18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,207 brls, 10,270 sacks; corn, 41,941 bu; oats, 9,805 bu; barley, 500 bu.

LEATHER—Quiet market, with prices little changed. Hemlock sole, choice grades neglected, cheaper grades doing fairly, Buenos Ayres light, 21@22c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c. Common hides, light, 20½@21c; middle, 22½@23½c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20½@21c; poor damaged, 17@19c; acid, light, 20½@21½c; middle, 22½@23½c; heavy, 23@23½c; good damaged, 20@22c. Union tanned quiet and easy; light backs, 33@34½c; middle backs, 33@35c; heavy, 33@36c; light crop, 29@30c; middle crop, 31@33c; bellies, 14@15c. Calcutta buffalo is in light supply and moving freely at 20½@21c for light and middle and 19@19½c for damaged. Rough upper is in better demand at 21@27c. Rough calfskins are dull at 45@48c, with finished calfskins at 60@85c, including tannery skins. Finished leather is dull; No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 25@45c; oak-harness leather, 32@33c; hemlock, 30@31c; wax and kip, 14@19c; splits, 22@25c, as to quality; light buff, 13@16c; medium, 17@18c; heavy, 18c; grain, 11@21c.

HIDES—Transactions continue moderate, both in domestic and foreign hides, with the latter in very light supply. Tanners are only meeting their actual requirements, and with the present quiet movement in leather the encouragement to purchase is not great. Western buff, 9@9½c; country green, 6@7½c; Western dry, 15½@16c; dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 24c; Rio Grande, 21½@22c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade continues quiet with a very unsatisfactory supply of orders on hand. There is a good business doing in brogans, and some manufacturers of ladies' fine goods are well supplied with work. Buyers are generally hurrying their orders forward as fast as possible. Prices are steady.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were higher and fairly active. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash wheat, 98½c; May, $1.05¼; No. 2 hard, cash, 92c; No. 1 cash, 91c; in store, 2,311,366 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand; Howard street and Western super, $2.75@3.25; extra, $3.50@4.65; family, $4.75@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.07@1.07¼; February, $1.07@1.07⅛; March, $1.08@1.08¼; April, $1.09¾ bid; May, $1.11¼@1.12. Corn—Western higher and dull; mixed spot, 58@59¼c; February, 59@59⅛c; March, 58⅝@59⅛c; May, 63⅛@63⅜c; June, 63 bid; steamer, 56c bid. Oats strong; white, 42@43c; mixed, 40@41c; Pennsylvania 40@42c. Rye lower and dull at 68@71c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Higher and firm. Mess pork, $17.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 10½c; Hams, 14½@16½c. Lard—Refined, 10c.

BUTTER—Easier; Western packed, 10@22c; creamery, 25@32c.

EGGS—Lower and dull at 29@30c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 9⅛@9⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@12⅝c. Sugar easier; "A" soft, 7⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, 5-16d; flour, 1s 3d; grain lower at 2¼@3d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,509 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 152,000 bu; corn, 119,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—FLOUR—Spring grades steady; winter quiet, shippers not operating.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ¾@1c under a good speculative demand and closed firm; nothing done for export trade; car-lots stronger; No. 2 red February, $1.06½@1.06¾; March, $1.07¾@1.08¼; April, $1.10@1.10½; May, $1.11⅞@1.12½. Corn—Speculative market quiet, but advanced ¾@1c on Western advices, closing firm; export demand quiet; car-lots in fair demand; damp no grade, 51c; rejected yellow, 57@58c; No. 3 mixed, 55c; low mixed, 55c; No. 3 yellow, 58c; steamer yellow, 57@59c; steamer white, 58@59c; sail yellow, 59@60c; sail mixed, February, 59@59½c; March, 60@60½c; April, 61½@62c; May, 63⅛@63⅝c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 3 white, 41½@42c; No. 1 white, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

EGGS—Dull and weak; extras, 30@31c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer and quiet; No. 1 white, $1.03; No. 2 do, 97½c; No. 2 red cash, 99@99½c; February, 99½c; March, $1.00¾; April, $1.03⅞; May, $1.06; June, $1.07; No. 3 red, 90@92c; rejected, 85@88c. Corn a shade higher and dull; No. 2 cash or February, 54c; May, 59c; rejected, 50c; no grade, 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash or February, 36c; May 39½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime cash or February, $5.85; March, $5.90; No. 2, $5.50.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red cash, $1.00@1.05; February, $1.02; March, $1.02¼; April $1.04½; May, $1.06; No. 3 red, 90@92c; rejected, 85@88c. Corn—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 cash or February, 55½c; March, 55c asked; April, 56c asked; May, 59½c; rejected, 50½c; no grade, 45c. Oats

quiet but steady; No. 2 cash, 35½@36c; February, 36c asked; rejected, 34c.
CLOVER-SEED—Dull but firm; prime cash or February, $5.85; March, $6.00; No. 2, $5.60.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.—FLOUR—Dull.
GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2, 95½c; February, 93¾c; March, 94⅛c; April, 96¼c; May, $1.00¾c. Corn firm; No. 2, 53½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 35c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 58½@59c. Barley inactive; No. 2 spring, cash or February, 59½c; No. 3 spring, extra, 54c.
PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.50 cash or February; $17.75 May. Lard—Prime steam, $9.65 cash or February; $9.95 May. Sweet pickled hams firm; 11¾@12¼c.
HOGS—Higher, at $6.00@6.75; dressed hogs scarce and firm at $7.50@7.75.
BUTTER—Firm for choice.
CHEESE—Quiet but steady.
EGGS—Scarce and wanted.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; barley, 17,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 4,800 bu; barley, 8,500 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; 10⅜c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.04. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 54c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 36c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $17.50. Lard strong and higher; prime steam, $9.40. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 7c; short ribs, 9⅛c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER—Firm, higher; extra Northwestern creamery, 40c; choice dairy, 23c.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat strong and active; cash and February, $1.04; March, $1.05⅜; April, $1.07¼; May, $1.08¾; No. 2 red, $1.02¾; No. 2 white, 96¾c; receipts, 6,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 54½c bid; receipts, 17,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Oats—No. 2, white, 38½c; No. 2, 37c; receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, none.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6.—Dry Goods—The demand for and movement of cotton goods and all seasonable specialties continue. Agents advanced prices as follows: New York mills 5-4 bleached and 48-inch brown, ½c each; remainder of New York mills cottons are 2½ per cent higher. Nashua 46-inch bleached advanced to 12c; 42-inch to 11c; Nashua W 48-inch brown to 12c; do P 5-4 to 11c; F 42-inch to 10c. In ginghams there is a wide demand for many moderate to good selections, as is also for Amoskeag dress styles of wash fabrics. Printing cloths are very firm; not many to be had at 3¾c for 64 squares, and printers are curtailing the production. The general market is much better. The jobbing trade shows signs of activity.

New York, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Future deliveries repeated yesterday's movement. The decline of .02c at the first call was followed by a gradual advance of .07c for March and .05@.04c for later months. At the third call only 300 bales April were bought at 11.00c; February offered at 10.74c, March at 10.88c, May at 11.14c, June at 11.26c, July at 11.39c, August at 11.45c. Futures closed barely steady: February, March, and April .01@.02c higher than yesterday, the remainder unchanged.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 6.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 10⅝c; low middling, 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 9-16c; net receipts, 2,200 bales; sales, 2,500; stock, 70,568.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10⅝c; low middling, 10 1-16c; good ordinary, 9 9-16c; net receipts, 8,500 bales; gross, 9,000; exports, coastwise, 2,000; sales, 4,000; stock, 380,286.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6.—Cotton—Steady at 10⅛c; receipts, 1,363 bales; shipments, 1,615; stock, 79,182; sales, 4,700.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 10⅛c; sales, 900 bales; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,800; stock, 45,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—Petroleum—Dull, steady. United certificates opened at $1.10¼, declined to $1.09¾; rallied and closed at $1.10.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 6.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.10¾; highest, $1.10¾; lowest, $1.09¼; closed at $1.10¼; sales, 2,222,000; clearances yesterday, 6,490,000; runs, 74,677; shipments, 68,538; charters, 20,436.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 6.—Petroleum—Crude oil steady and firm; total shipments Tuesday, 70,925 brls; total runs, 68,157; charters, 20,436; clearances, 9,896,000; United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.10¾; closed at $1.10¾; highest price, $1.10¾; lowest, $1.09⅝.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 6.—Whisky—Steady at $1.16.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 6.—Whisky—Steady at $1.14.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6.—Whisky—Firm and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 6.—Turpentine—Quiet at 35c.

SPOILING THE EGYPTIANS.

A Shocking Statement.

London *Truth:* The enormous deficit that has been announced ought to surprise no one. But this deficit is only one detail in the many which show that the country is being sacrificed for the bondholders. In Egypt a reasonable revenue can be easily raised. The working expenses of the Government leave a certain margin which can be employed in paying interest on debt. This margin, however, does not amount to what the creditors exact. We have insisted on more than this margin being devoted to this purpose. This in reality has been the cat's-paws of the Shylocks. We have done their dirty work, and in doing it we have spent several millions of our own money. The aim and object of the financial guides of the country have been to wring out of the fellahin taxes to pay the bondholders, and to provide a sinking-fund. The fellahin had borrowed money to redeem a portion of the land tax. By the decree of liquidation they were told that the redemption would be ignored, and that 1 per cent would be granted to them for fifty years as interest on the amounts that they had paid. A more audacious swindle was never perpetrated. They had borrowed the money at about 10 per cent. They are, therefore, losers every year of 9 per cent on the transaction. This absorbs all their profits and leaves them paupers. The Tax-Collector, however, knocked at their doors. Shylock must have his bond. They, therefore, had to mortgage their fields to obtain accommodation, and to borrow at 20 and 30 per cent. Is it surprising that they are utterly ruined? But this is not all. The bondholders absorb so much of the revenue that no public works can be executed. The irrigation works, and others which are needed for the very existence of the country, are falling into decay. When to this is added that Egypt is called upon to provide means to meet the indemnities granted to those who either have been losers, or who pretend that they have been losers, by the conflagration in Alexandria; the costs of our occupation; the expenses of the Soudan war; and the salaries of a network of greedy English employés, the financial difficulty may be partially realized.

All the fine arguments about the necessity of our maintaining order in the country because disorder might compromise the safety of the Suez Canal are transparent twaddle, which has been put forth by the Shylocks, and they laugh at us for believing them. Moses called upon his people to come out from amongst the Egyptians, and they did so, after having spoiled them. We have spoiled their descendants; let us at least have the sense to come out from amongst them.

JOHN BROWN AND THE QUEEN.

London *Truth:* A Tory contemporary relieves its usual sleepy dullness by an outburst of wrath, to which it has been excited by my account of the contents of the Queen's new book, which account, by the way, will be found to be strictly accurate when the work appears, and it will probably be in the hands of the public at a much earlier date than had originally been intended by her Majesty. My contemporary is particularly enraged because I stated that the book "will be in reality a sort of tribute to the memory of John Brown," which is described as "a covert sneer at the Queen" and "a pandering to Republicanism." There is not a trait that I admire more in the Queen's character than her regard for the humble dependents upon her; if this be a "pandering to Republicanism," my Tory contemporary should blame her Majesty, not me. My contemporary would have done better, however, to stop here instead of going on to print such egregious balderdash as that J. B. was "specially recommended to the Queen by the Prince Consort on his dying bed," etc. It is quite evident that the writer knows nothing whatever about either John Brown or the Prince Consort. "The Highlander" was simply an ordinary upper servant when the Prince died, who had risen from a very menial post through tact, honesty, and intelligence, all of which Brown showed in a very marked degree to the last day of his life, although, of course, he had his failings, like everybody else. He was no more to the Prince Consort than fifty other persons in the same position, and the assertion that his Royal Highness recommended Brown on his deathbed (or even mentioned his name) is a preposterous invention. It is no exaggeration, moreover, to assert that, with all his good qualities, Prince Albert was quite incapable of conceiving a real regard for any servant whatever, with the one solitary exception of Löhlein, his valet, who had been with him since boyhood, and who is still in the Queen's service, and lives in an excellent house at Windsor. To Löhlein even Brown gave the pas to the last. Prince Albert, like most other Germans of "exalted rank," looked with ineffable disdain on those beneath him; and it is not easy for any one who had any knowledge of his Royal Highness to conceive him as being happy in any place where the rules of precedence were not strictly observed. Heaven itself would scarcely be acceptable to a German Prince if he were doomed to inhabit the same regions as his sometime domestics; and I apprehend that such personages regard the assurance, "In my Father's house are many mansions" as a sort of guarantee that no such grievous huddling together of patricians and plebeians is to be anticipated. The silly twaddlings of my contemporary are not "facts," but the "fancies" of an imagination distempered by a servility grafted on intense ignorance.

HIS WIFE SAVED HIS LIFE.

Philadelphia *Call:* Mrs. D.—"Isn't this awful?" Mr. D.—"What, dear?" Mrs. D.—"The paper says that in Brooklyn Mr. Benjamin R. Hubbell tried to kill his brother-in-law, David Kemlo, by shooting a pistol at him. I can't see why families should——" Mr. D.—"Did he succeed?" Mrs. D.—"No. Kemlo's life was saved by a button, which turned the bullet." Mr. D.—"His wife evidently keeps his buttons sewed on. If any one should shoot at me I should be a dead duck."

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. La B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE-GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
872 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
700 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE-PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHILD'S COLLAR, ON VAN BUREN-ST., between Wabash and Fifth-avs. Finder please return to P. FERRIS, 37 and 39 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A wholesale paint store by a young man with 6 years' experience. Address L 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SHORTHAND writer on moderate salary. K 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHIPPING-clerk of 10 years' experience; needs work at once. City references. Address K 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN man, admitted, as clerk in a law office. Address L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dry goods clerk; speaks English, German, and Bohemian. Address L 8, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL man in a custom-tailoring establishment as cutter by March 1. Reference given. Address P 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, fireman, or anything; security given. Call on or address M. G., 111 West Washington-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman. First-class city reference. K 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages. Best references. Address P 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN coachman in private family; understands gardening and milking. With references. L 6, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN willing to do anything and capable to fill any position. Address K 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL in a private family for general housework. Call for two days from 10 to 3 o'clock at 16 West Lake-st., Room 13.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman for general housework in a small family. Please call at 2745 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress; also understands dining-room work thoroughly. Call at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH girls to do general housework in a small family. Call at 2113 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL as first-class cook in private American family; no washing. Good reference. 2339 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY-competent Swedish girl, cook and general housework. References. 350 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for second work or general housework in small family. Apply at 115 West Indiana-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German girl as nurse or to do second-work. Best of city reference. Call at 3531 Fifth-av.; first-floor.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German and Scandinavian female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY as clerk in store or office. Have a good education and am sure I could suit in any business if some one would give me a trial. K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man for one of our offices; must live in the south end of city, and must give unquestioned references as to honesty, industry, ability, and steadiness of habits. Apply by letter only. G. M. MUNGER & CO., 1347 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly familiar with the music and piano business. References required. Address H. G. HOLLENBERG, Memphis, Tenn., giving full particulars.

WANTED—A REGISTERED PHARMACIST to take charge of a drug store immediately. In answering state terms, etc. Address L B 269, Roseville, Ill.

WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER with typewriter for general office work; must have A 1 references; none else need apply. A. L. SINGER & CO., northwest corner Market and Adams.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER WHO UNDERSTANDS how to operate caligraph. Address K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED — A SMART, INTELLIGENT young man who understands double-entry bookkeeping for general office work. References necessary. Address L 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT double-entry bookkeeper. Address, in own handwriting, giving reference and salary expected, K 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG-CLERK occasionally for an afternoon or evening. Address L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN A FIRE-INSURANCE office; one having had experience as policy-clerk preferred. Must be a good penman, of good habits, and come well recommended. L 16, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (SWEDISH) TO do delivering and help around in a grocery-store. Call this morning at 3001 Wentworth-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN TO handle a quick-selling stationery article for office use to the jobbing and commission houses of this city; good profits. Address K 22, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTERS; those who understand label work preferred. Pictorial Printing Co., 142-144 Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 50 cents an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address
H. G. FAY,
Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DISTRICT managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER advertising solicitor on salary. Address K 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE EXPERIENCED canvassers not under 25 years old; salary or commission. Room 24, 182 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER at 11 Thirty-sixth-st. Bring references. Take Indiana-av. car.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl with references at 19 North Ada-st.

WANTED — GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in family of four. 3340 Forest-av.

WANTED — SMART, ENERGETIC GIRL for general housekeeping; German or Swede. 326 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 692 Adams-st.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE, GOOD chambermaid; one having some experience in dining-room preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 2310 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK FOR A restaurant at 99 East Kinzie-st.; Scandinavian or German.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Call at 2453 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO laundry and second work. References required. 2032 Calumet-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—AT 877 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, a nurse girl to take care of baby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE LADIES TO sell corsets by sample. Amos Corset Depot, 803 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN UPON furniture, pianos, jewelry, diamonds, or any good collateral, at low rates and no commission. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities, at low rates. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison, Room 19.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER, 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSIONS at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLLATERALS or any good security at low rates by a private party. Room 73 Calumet Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household goods, with or without removal. ARTHER & CO., 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION — UNCLAIMED dividends—Last call—By order of court made Dec. 17, 1883, all of the 7 dividends amounting to 48 8-10 per cent remaining undrawn, will after March 15, 1884, be used to pay the 8th dividend to those depositors only who have drawn all of said 7 dividends. LUCIUS B. OTIS, Receiver of The State Savings Institution, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st., Chicago; up-stairs. J. L. HIGH, Solicitor.

WANTED—MONEY ENOUGH TO BUILD A 2-story building 40x110, to be paid for in monthly installments. Address K 4, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW, MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—a handsome suite of rooms with first-class table.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

470 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOM, gas, heat, uniformly good board. References.

1352 WABASH-AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS with board.

1734 INDIANA-AV. — THREE NICELY-furnished connecting rooms; also large room, with board; no objection to children. References.

1814 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO OR THREE handsomely-furnished rooms with first-class board.

1919 CALUMET-AV. — NICE ALCOVE room with board.

2838 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE room with another adjoining, suitable for 3 gents or 3 ladies; locality all that could be desired.

2959 GROVELAND PARK-AV.—NICELY furnished room with board, one block from Thirty-first-st. station (I. C. R. R.) or Cottage Grove cable cars.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Well-furnished, large, and cozy room, also a single room, with board. References.

26 BISHOP COURT—ONE PLEASANT front room and a single room with good board. Day boarders wanted.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ELEGANTLY-furnished room with first-class board; modern conveniences; location the best on West Side.

628 ADAMS-ST. — FURNISHED ROOM, heat, gas, hot and cold water; good board for two, $11 per week; cars handy.

NORTH SIDE.

66 RUSH-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED alcove room; also single room.

275 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT—ELEGANTLY furnished front alcove; hot and cold water, gas, and bath; private family; best of board.

292 ILLINOIS-ST.—PLEASANT BACK PARLOR and board for two gentlemen and single room and board for one, in a private family where home comforts can be enjoyed; in pleasant location on North Side, within 10 minutes' walk to State and Madison-sts.; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

321 CHICAGO-AV.—A LARGE, PLEASANT room on parlor floor with first-class board for two gentlemen.

HOTELS.

CLARENDEN HOUSE—NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Ontario. Quiet family hotel, noted for the excellence of its cuisine.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARRISON-STS.—In business centre; accomodations for 300 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING—AND ROOMS IN THE BEST parts of the city. Information furnished free of charge to reliable parties seeking the above, at the General Room-Renting and Boarding Agency, Room 2 Tribune Building.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE ON SOUTH Side; room or rooms must be second story front. References given and required. Address, with terms, L 2, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRM OF THIRTY years' standing, wishing to extend their business, offers an extraordinary opportunity to a first-class and active man, with $25,000; they invite the most thorough investigation. J. N. BARKER, Attorney, Room 34, McCormick Building.

TO THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION—A thorough, practical architect of 12 years' varied experience in England and on this Continent is desirous of entering into a partnership in an established practice in Chicago or other Western city; would undertake the outside superintendence of works. Address K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—A TINNER BY trade, with $3,000 or $4,000, can obtain a half interest in a well-established and paying business. Best of reference required. Address S. E. BARBER, Mulberry Grove, Crawford County, Kansas.

WANTED—PARTNER—ACTIVE OR SILENT, with $10,000 cash; can double your money the first year. Our business is now too large for our capital. An investigation solicited. Address L 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE RETAIL dry goods and clothing; one in hardware; one in groceries; one to superintend the whole under one roof; store to be started in a good town in Kansas. For further information apply to S. A. BROWN & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—H. A. R.: GOT YOUR LETTER 3 o'clock Wednesday; don't come; serious illness.

PERSONAL — CHARLES: YOUR LETTER received; please let me hear from you again today.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—SMALL FARM OF 30 ACRES, with fine 2-story house, suitable for summer residence or small farmer; choice fruits of all kinds; 10 minutes' walk from lake or depot; rent low. Apply to T. DICKINSON, 280 Fifth-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A WORSTED OVERCOAT, full silk roll, custom made, and worth $30. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$12 FOR AN EDINBURG BLUE-cloth suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $30. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $12.50 FOR AN ENGLISH Melton overcoat at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—$55 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $25 at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—SOMETHING VERY STYLISH—Our Newmarket overcoats, made from the finest foreign fabrics, at one-half their value. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $11 FOR A LANCASHIRE dress suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A FRENCH-WORSTED Prince Albert satin-lined suit made for $60. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14.50 FOR A FINE FRENCH worsted overcoat at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell if we can fit you for $25, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $40 CUSTOM-MADE SUITS for $20, satin or silk lined, eight different styles. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $10 FOR A SHEFFIELD beaver overcoat at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—IMPORTED FRENCH WORSTED fancy hair-line stripe pantaloons, the very latest; made for $18, at $8.50. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$8 FOR A TRAFALGER CHINCHILLA overcoat at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR A FRENCH worsted Chesterfield or sack suit, satin-lined, custom-made, and all ordered for $45. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4 FOR A GOOD BUSINESS overcoat at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $10 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS at $5 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR AN ALBERT EDWARD fall overcoat at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—A $20 CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOAT, in plain or fancy goods, if we can fit you, at $9.50, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$30 FOR A FINE IMPORTED French fur beaver overcoat, satin-lined, made for $70. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16 FOR A CLAY'S DIAGONAL suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—NOBBY 4-BUTTON CUTAWAY frocks, either in suits or coat and vests, made by leading tailors, at very low figures. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FULL ENGLISH cassimere suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—FINE HAIR-LINE CASSIMERE pants, custom-made, at $12; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 FOR AN ABERDEEN CASSIMERE suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS EITHER to hire or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR AN ELEGANT LEEDS diagonal suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—Our electric light enables you to see the same as daylight; open every evening until 9 p. m. 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$13.50 WILL BUY A PRINCE of Wales dress suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $35, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$8 FOR A LIVERPOOL BUSINESS suit, choice of 27 different patterns, at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCCESSFULLY removed at 1459 Wabash-av. The art taught. CHAS. DE MEDICI.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A HANDSOME MANCHESTER cheviot suit at the Bankrupt Store, 110 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $30. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1 TO PRIVATE family—A completely-furnished house; stone front; 8 rooms; good view of lake; convenient to I. C. R. R. and cable cars. 3809 Lake-av.

TO RENT—GOOD ROOMY HOUSE, 2931 Michigan-av., $50 per month. Apply to JOHN GAYNO, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—13½ HARMON-COURT, 2-STORY and basement dwelling, 11 rooms. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city: to responsible parties taking leases to May, 1885, will rent to May, 1884, at greatly reduced rates; complete list can be seen at our office. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SIX rooms; rent, $22 a month; furniture for sale at a bargain. Inquire at 457 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—696 AND 698 ORCHARD-ST., DESIRABLE flats, 6 rooms, in handsome new buildings, one block from Clark and 30 minutes' ride from Washington-st.; moderate rent. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT NO. 20 GRANT-ST. Call for key second flat. WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
SOUTH SIDE.
State and Thirty-third-sts., choice flats of 3 and 4 rooms in handsome new brick and brown-stone block just completed; all modern conveniences.
2000 Butterfield-st., suite of three rooms, second story.

TO RENT—FLAT IN BLOCK CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.; all modern conveniences; newly papered. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; modern conveniences. 4010 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Office 18.

TO RENT—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED room, closet, permanent basin, gas, all modern improvements. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., FURNISHED hall bedroom; gas, bath, and heat; location A1, near business centre; everything first-class.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT No. 38 East Harrison-st., Flat 3, corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms at $14 and $16 per month; also large room for three gents, heated, $18. 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM; GENTLEMAN only. 18 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, PLEASANT front room at 78 East Van Buren-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOM. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM to a gentlemen; private family. Call at 487 North Clark-st., second flat. Rent moderate.

TO RENT—310 CHICAGO-AV., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to parties with good reference. 349 Elm-st., Flat 1. Ten minutes' ride.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — 12 NORTH THROOP-ST., A handsomely furnished room in private family, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED ROOM, WITH gas and heat; also small room. 108 Loomis-st.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED south-front parlor and bedroom, if required; gas, bath, stove or grate heat. 387 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED, with or without board. Inquire at 134 Warren-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—
Three stores, South Water-st., 20x100.
One store, South Water-st., 40x100.
Two stores, Lake-st., near State, 20x100.
One store, Lake-st., near State, 40x100.
One store, State-st., near Randolph, 20x70.
Lofts, State-st., near Lake; steam elevator.
Address K 9, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 23x180 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALLY-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials and pictures, and drapery or upholstery business. Apply to
J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE IN UNITY Block; rent low. Apply at Room 64, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE National Life Building. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—SUITE OF PHYSICIAN'S OFFICES; excellent location. Address L 17, Tribune.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, ROOM 19, 163 La Salle-st. Inquire at Room 34, 179 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
WEST SIDE.
131 and 133 West Van Buren-st., new flats of 4 rooms.
299 West Randolph-st., flat of 4 rooms, third story.
489 West Madison-st., suite of 2 rooms.
511 West Madison-st. (Bishop Court Hotel), brick suites of front rooms, $12 to $16 per month.
486 Hubbard-st., first floor, 4 rooms.
903 West Madison-st., flat of 7 rooms, second story.
683 West Chicago-av., first story, 3 rooms, $10.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, near the corner of Harmon-court and Wabash, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—167 AND 169 MADISON-ST.—A part of second floor; suitable for jobbers or light manufacturing; light on three sides. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, well lighted, 50x100 each; also basement, well lighted, with steam and gas pipes all in. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO. corner Clinton and Monroe.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING SUITABLE for a carriage manufactory; must be light and situated on or east of State-st. and north of Twenty-sixth or in immediate vicinity of Madison-st. and Ashland-av. Address K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house, North Side, by a first-class tenant; no children. Call at or address Room No. 34 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, by man and wife only, in part of flat or residence; east of Clark, south of Erie, preferred. Best references given. Address A. H. D., Anna House, North Clark.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for light housekeeping by a family of adults; good location. Address K 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A DRESSMAKER who goes out by the day, a nice furnished room in the neighborhood of Twenty-second-st. O S 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, by a small private family. Best references given. O S 57, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, 21 TRIBUNE Building:
Prairie-av., marble front, No. 2233; price $14,000.
Rush-st., marble front, No. 65; price $13,000.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st., 20 rooms.
Michigan-av., south of Sixteenth-st., 12 rooms.
Michigan-av., No. 2502, brown-stone front 16¾x40 and lot 75 feet deep.
Michigan-av., north of Thirteenth-st., marble front.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BUILDING—FIRST-class; central location; $60,000; pays 10 per cent net. K 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$16,000; RENTALS $2,400—TWO 3-story brick buildings in flats; lot 50x116; central location. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot 50x174 feet south of Thirty-second-st.; brick barn, $22,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 25x175 feet, $12,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 25x174 feet, with brick barn, $14,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with lot 42 feet front, $15,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house, with large and valuable corner lot, $72,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New and handsome modern house near Twenty-ninth-st., $20,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front near Twenty-first-st.; 26 feet wide and 3 rooms deep; brick barn; $24,000.
KENWOOD—A very pretty new house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $10,000.
KENWOOD—Beautiful new house, modern in every respect, with large grounds; $19,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., east front, $7,500.
INDIANA-AV.—House between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; a rare bargain; $6,750.
INDIANA-AV.—Cottage near Twenty-ninth-st., with lot 50x178 feet, $8,500; a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1, Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 feet, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front.
MICHIGAN-AV.—25x180 feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 feet, near Twenty-eighth-st., and 50 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES—VERNON-AV., near Thirtieth-st., 8-room frame house, lot 25 feet front, $3,500. Langley-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story frame, lot 25x125, $3,500. Thirty-eighth-st., near Langley-av., brick basement cottage, $3,000. South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second, 1½-story cottage, $3,000. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, 21 TRIBUNE Building:
Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 100x164 feet.
Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st., 66x112 feet.
Vincennes-av., corner Bowen, 160x165 feet.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st., 48x124 feet.
College-place, 50x160 feet, fronting university.
Cottage Grove-av., corner College-place, 140x160 feet.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., corner Forty-first-st.; east front; this is a bargain. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—INDIANA-AV.—A TWO-story and basement stone front; 10 rooms, all conveniences; furnace, stationary washbowls, and laundry-tubs; four fireplaces and marble mantels; all rooms corniced and heavily trimmed; stone steps and sidewalk, etc. Cheap at $6,000.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON GRAND-BOULEVARD, east front, near Thirty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000.
ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., BRICK HOUSE and barn with large lot, near Twenty-second-st., at a low price and on easy terms.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75X148 FEET, CORNER STATE and Thirty-fourth-sts., $11,500; this would pay well to build on now. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2023 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY and basement stone-front house, with brick barn; price $30,500. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30X150 FEET ON GRAND-BOULEVARD, east front, near Thirty-seventh-st., only $150 per foot. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR A TERM OF years—On Washington-st., between Franklin and Market, lot 80¾x130 feet, south front. Inquire at P. & J. CASEY'S, 147 and 149 West Madison-st., corner of Union.

FOR SALE—LOT ON STATE-ST., NEAR Polk, at a bargain.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, 100X156 feet, south front, between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av., $100 per foot.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X165 FEET, WABASH-AV., east front, north of Thirty-sixth-st.; $110; title perfect. GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:
25⅓x133 feet on Dearborn-av., near Division-st.
20x104 feet on Chicago-av., east of Dearborn.
Fine apartment building on La Salle-av.
Fine apartment building on Dearborn-av., paying 13 per cent gross on price asked.
Beautiful apartment house on Superior-st.
Fine corner residence on Cass-st., only $11,500.
87½x120 feet on Sedgwick-st., one block from Lincoln Park, $95 per foot.
45x137 feet on Lincoln-place, $80 per foot.
50x134 feet on Belden-av., east of Orchard.
24½x130 feet on North State-st., south of Goethe.
78x150 feet on North State, corner Burton-place.
Corner residence on La Salle-av., $12,500.
Lots in Pennock, Garfield, and Lake View cheap.

FOR SALE—
ELEGANT RESIDENCE LOT,
DEARBORN-AV., NEAR DIVISION-ST.
Lot 25x132 feet, party-wall included, $7,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Three 3-story brick buildings in nine flats; brick barn and lot, 72x125, rented to good tenants for $2,800 a year; near Lincoln Park; we shall sell it at $21,000 on reasonable terms. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—I WANT A PARTY to buy one-half of my 35-foot lot and build in connection with me at once; first-class location; near State-st. and Chicago-av. Address N 77, Tribune.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 18 IN SCHOOL SECTION Addition, having a street frontage of 424½ feet on Harrison-st., corner Desplaines, and 849 feet on Sebor-st. This property belongs to a non-resident, and will be sold at a great bargain.
A. J. AVERILL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS $650 TO $750, ONE-THIRD cash, balance one and two years at 6 per cent interest, on Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw-sts. Above property is between Western and Campbell-avs., and has sewer and water connections. Inquire at 523 Western-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—$4,000—SANGAMON-ST., NEAR Madison, large cottage and lot, 25x125.
$7,500—Ogden-av., near Washington-st., 4-story stone front and lot; rental $900. $5,250—May-st., near Washington, 2-story frame, with brick basement and lot. 50x112 Washington-boulevard, near Homan-av., $125 foot. Lots fronting lake, near Thirty-first-st., $100 foot. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—7 NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses corner Campbell-av. and Flournoy-st.; very cheap and long time. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—388 AND 416 LEAVITT-ST.—New stone-front houses; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first-floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor: every improvement. See these houses before you buy. Terms to suit. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION—$5,000. 50x100 with building; West Lake-st., near Peoria. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 250 West Madison.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD PROPERTY—
150x197 feet on Greenwood-av., east front, north of Forty-seventh-st.; $60 per foot.
43x160 feet, south front, on Forty-seventh-st., between Woodlawn and Lake-avs.; only $85 per foot; easy terms.
72x300 feet Woodlawn-av., east front, near Forty-seventh-st., at a bargain.
289x164 feet corner Woodlawn-av. and Fifty-first-st., only $50 per foot.
The above are choice bargains.
GEO. A. EMERY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE-RENT OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots and acres at Hinsdale. The lowest price and best suburb. D. L. PERRY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT EVANSTON, Ravenswood, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46:
LAKE VIEW RESIDENCE LOTS,
On northwest corner Belmont and Evanston-avs., 50 x158 feet each; terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—ONE OF THE best-improved places in the village. Large lot near the lake and five minutes' walk from depot. Dwelling, outhouses, garden, large shade trees, fruit, shrubbery, vines, flowers, etc. Price $6,000. Address OWNER, P.-O. Box 52, Winnetka.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — ORANGE, early vegetable, and dairy farm, fronting on Mobile Bay, opposite Mobile, $6,000; 40 acres, with extensive range; good house, barn, large stable, bath-house, poultry and tool house, etc.; farming implements, horse and cart, three milch cows, poultry, boat, and everything complete. Salt-water bathing, healthful. Rare chance for man with small capital to become independent. Address FARMER, care Thomas, Battles Landing, Alabama, or A. F. BRUNCK, 22 West Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL place at Hobart, Ind.; farm house, nice yard, three acres, trees, barn; will take good Iowa or Nebraska farm and assume. Good lands in Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota as first payment on home, North or South Side, or in some live Western city; worth $4,000 to $5,000; or will exchange for established business and put in money. C. JONNEUAT, 95 Clark-st., Room 39.

FOR SALE—1,400—$160 ACRES OF GOOD farm land near Murray Station, Clark Co., Iowa; S. W. ¼ Sec. 30, Town 71, R. 27; it is certainly cheap; look it up, as it will pay you.
T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARMS AND GRAIN farms; see my list of Illinois farms before buying. GEO. E. KING, real-estate agent, Room 46, No. 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES IN SOLID BODY in Northern Texas; also small tracts of valley land suitable for cultivation. GEO. E. KING, Room 46, No. 161 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE $4,000 TO $4,500 CASH to invest in good house and lot; must be well located on South or West Side, 7 or more rooms, in good order; don't want a basement house. Address P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE worth $20,000 to $25,000, for which the party will give desirable West Side property fronting Union Park and cash. Address or inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT
W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.
Can be found:
Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, | Emerson Pianos,
Kimball Pianos, | Kimball Organs,
Second-hand Instruments | Second-hand Pianos
Taken in exchange. | and Organs for sale.
New PIANOS to Rent. | New ORGANS to Rent.
Can sell on time if required.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO WAREROOMS can be found a fine variety of new and second-hand pianos at prices that defy competition; small installments taken; every piano fully warranted. 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200; $10 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $50 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A BARGAIN—1 SQUARE PIANO, CARVED legs, rosewood case, $175; 1 rosewood case upright piano, little used, $190. C. H. FEST & CO., No. 260 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos, fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable. Payments easy.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ENGEL & SCHAFF, PIANOS,
Warerooms removed to
159 State-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE—PIANOS!
A large assortment of square pianos, of the best makes, will be offered during this month below manufacturers' prices. Inspect them, and secure a bargain while it is to be had. C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., general wholesale agent for Chickering & Sons. M. A. Van Wagoner, Manager.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as Steinway pianos.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, NEW styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Warerooms, 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO.—
(ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.)
$1,200 buys the most elegant millinery business in Chicago; owners leaving the city.
$2,500 buys patent just issued; ten million ladies must have them; a corset with artificial bust, bustle, and protector; bust and bustle filled through air tubes; any size desired.
AGNEW & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

A SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Northwest corner Kinzie and Elizabeth-sts.

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE, PATENT issued Jan. 1, 1884. U. S. patent for sale. For inspection at European Hotel, 163 South Clark-st. P. LATOUR.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—ONLY ONE other in the city—A hardware business in a manufacturing town of 3,000 inhabitants, less than 75 miles west of Chicago; rich farming country; stock about $6,000. Inquire of MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 55 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR-STORE, CONFECTIONERY stock, and handsome fixtures, $800; rent $30, with living rooms; new store; a great bargain. H 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY LONG-ESTABLISHED PICTURE and frame business, with art-gallery. S. J. K., care Louis Lloyd & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET AND GROCERY on North Side; good location, etc. H 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES ON NORTH Side; splendid location; will invoice about $1,400. H 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best business openings for the investment to be found in Chicago; would take a good stock of goods, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. Address, for three days, L 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE ON THE North Side, well located and doing a good family trade; may be had at a reasonable figure for cash. K 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, SALOON and restaurant; fixtures worth $2,000; can be bought for $900. Call at once. Apply at Room 30, 113 Adams-st.

WANTED—LADY TO TAKE PART INTEREST and entire charge of upper part of hotel, new throughout, kept on the European plan. Address K 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED FIRM OF the East are desirous of securing a reliable party with a few thousand dollars to control the business in this city; no competition. L 15, Tribune office.

$1,000—WITH OR WITHOUT SERVICES—will secure an interest in a manufacturing business, with a guaranteed net profit of $500 the first three months. Address K 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE BILLIARD and two pool Brunswick & Balke tables, with fixtures, balls, etc.; good as new. 2103 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE GERSTER tickets tonight at a sacrifice. 18 River-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALBERT W. DOW, TEACHER OF SHORTHAND. Room 45 Central Music-Hall.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND School; typewriting free. 51 and 53 Dearborn-st.

BANJO QUICKLY TAUGHT BY R. G. ALLEN, professional banjoist. Studio, 38 American Express Building, 76 East Monroe-st.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING — NO. 88 LA Salle-st. Preferable to a business college course. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Pupils receive individual attention. Lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, 243 State-st.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks' individual instruction $15, $20. Typewriting $5 per month. Circulars sent on request. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MULES TO WORK in a tunnel and to stand no higher than 4 feet 6 inches. Address ROBINSON & MINOR, Room 12, Otis Block.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business; hours 10 to 5. Call or write.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 1522 WABASH-AV.
$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession.
Satisfaction given or no pay.
Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

MISS VICTORIA ASTOR, MAGNETIC AND baths, 98 South Halsted-st., two flights, Room 2.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE OFFERING OUR NEW Detroit steel flange safes, as also an assortment of Hall, Diebold, McNeale & Urban, Mosler, and Cincinnati safes at very low prices for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., General Agents Detroit safes, 84 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at 255 Cottage Grove-av., forenoon, Feb. 7.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBTAINS American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing. Address J. GELDER, 1452 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — COTTAGE, 28 LOTS, barn, orchard, La Grange; also 640 acres good land, Edward County, Kansas, for improved city real estate. EDWIN HANCOCK, 440 Ogden-av.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HENRY WALTER, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 161 La Salle-st.; Room 4.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager. 116 Washington-st., Room 10.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

BEECHER TELEPHONE CO. IS NOW putting up lines; no rental; absolute sale. Takes place of Bell telephone for lines under three miles. Mills and factories should use our telephone. Office of company, Room 21, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS—JUST RECEIVED at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FINE DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFER COAT and vest at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR THE BABIES—CAN SPARE A FEW quarts of new milk daily from one cow at 68 Adams-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 573 West Indiana-st. MIDWIFE.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

MASSAGE TREATMENT AT OFFICE OR homes. 28 North Clark-st., Room 5.

NOTICE — PRINCE ALBERT SUITS OR coats and vests—serge or satin-lined—at one-third their value. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

RUBBER HOSE—ABOUT 800 FEET OF GOOD two inch second-hand rubber hose, with couplings. May be seen at SALISBURY & CLINE'S, 138 Madison-st.

STAMPS!! 150 VAR. 28C. 4 EGYPT 6C. 40 U. S. 20c. Illus. cat. 3c. Albums and packets. 146 La Salle-st.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY—A fine Canadian-patented door-guard or chain. Apply to GEORGE SCHOFIELD, 89 North Ada-st.

WANTED—A GOOD-PAYING DRUG STORE in a lively, growing town or city; will pay from $2,000 to $3,000; must bear careful examination, etc. Only those meaning business need apply. Address, with particulars, M. B., Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, lease and furniture of ten or twelve room flat or house, centrally located on South Side, for roomers; no agents need apply. K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—1,000,000 CIRCULARS TO DISTRIBUTE either by mail or person, and to all classes of trade. Envelopes addressed. Write for estimates. The Circular Distributing Co., 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WISH TO CORRESPOND with a reliable and first-class drug house with a view of manufacturing a very valuable compound on royalty, for which I have letters patent. Address E. B. C. WRIGHT, 215 Fourth-st., Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WHO WISH FINE merchant-tailor misfits at prices less than ready-made clothing, if we can fit you, call at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$30 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT AT $15 AT MISFIT Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

AMERICANS WHO APE ENGLISHMEN.

London *Saturday Review:* There is to be seen just now in America, in what is known as society, a strong tendency to imitate English ways, and customs, and fashions. This tendency is gaining strength, and spreading from New York and Boston to smaller inland cities. It is a new thing in many ways, for until lately New York has taken its cue rather from Paris than from London. During the Second Empire many good Americans made pilgrimages to the Tuileries as to a Mecca, and some settled permanently near the shrine. But Paris is no longer more fashionable than London. The American girl continues to get her gowns in the French Capital, of course, but she is glad to get her habit, and her ulster, and her cloaks in the English Capital. As there is now no Court in France, she looks forward to a presentation at Court in England, and the possibility of marrying a title is perhaps present to her mind as she crosses the ocean. That she is quite capable of taking care of herself in the presence of English noblemen and of their female relatives all readers of Mr. James' "International Episode" and Mr. Howells' "Woman's Reason" will bear witness. In fact, the American girl is in no danger of losing her head before parting with her hand. It is her consort, the American young man, who is most likely to be contaminated by contact with the Englishman. There is no denying that a certain set of young Americans, more particularly in New York and in Boston, affect the Englishman and ape all his affectations. They mimic every English trick in the most snobbish way. They attempt a British accent, and they sprinkle Briticisms freely through their speech. They talk of their "fads" and they call people "cads," and they abound in the most amusing little affectations. Their greatest happiness is to be taken for an Englishman—a joy not often vouchsafed to them. It was to one of these pitiful imitations—a young Bostonian—that a clever New York girl said: "Mr. Blank, I should think you would be so glad to meet Lord So-and-so; you know he is a real Englishman!"

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

VOLUME
"What's Worth D
Worth Doing
If Attractions are
Be Worthy.
Our Cleari
Of last month attracted m
We will now offer for a f
Suits and Overcoats that a
Marvelous R
We have divided our s
Suits and Child's Overcoat
Lot 1—All Suits
marked, and formerl
$5, $5.50, $6, $6.50,
now $4.75.
Lot 2—All Suits
marked, and formerl
$8.50, and $9, now
Lot 3—All Suits
marked, and formerl
$11, and $12, now $8
Lot 4—All Suits
marked, and formerl
$13, $14, $15, $16,
now $10.75.
So choice and extensive
that it will attract the attent
and economical Mothers we
HARV
84 and 86 St
Country Customers ordering
The Ve
That we are selling good
low figures is unive
now offer
Hosiery and Glove
Table Linens a
At prices which cannot
the closest bu
"THE FAM
Cor. State & Qu
BAD SM
Sewer Gas,
Anywhere about the house,
tually corrected by the
GERMIC
Give us some test
The Germicide
305 Wabas
Over 20 years of the most exte
of any house in America
WILSON B
113 and 115 Sta
TO PRODUCE
SHIRT
Embracing the merits of elegan
durability, to a degree unsurpassed
Over 200,000 orders have been made,
be duplicated without remeasuring.
SPRING STYLES FANCY
NOW READY
Office of Adolph Bernhe
IN LIQUIDATION
31 & 33 White-st., N
The stock of the above late firm
chased by Jacob S. Bernheimer,
with him his brother, Mayer S. Bern
continue the business at the old st
and White-sts., under the firm nam
JACOB S. BERNHEIME
New York, Feb. 2d, 1884.
To Consumers o
Attention is called to the COAL
GAS AND SOOT CONSUMER, no
to the public at Office, 156 La Sal
Market-st. JAC
Manufacturer for
Rupture C
CHIC
Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been
years on my left side. About two
justed a Parker Truss, which cured
confident of the cure; have not wor
eral months, and yet became rupt
side, the left remaining sound and
years. H.
Residence
Dr. A. H. PARKER, President Co
Co., manuf. of Trusses of all kinds,
&c. Office and factory, 58 State-st.,
MEXICA
HAMMO
WHITE AND CO
Standard weight and size, and for
purchasers. Importe
WINTHROP CUNNINGHA
45 & 47 S. Front-st., Ph
STATE LI
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Bel
Derry, from New York, every Thurs
Winter rates reduced to $50 to $60,
modation. Second Cabin, $40. Stee
AUSTIN, BA
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randol
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manage